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### (54) Water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion containing amide derivatives

(57) Described is a water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion comprising (A) an amide compound having a melting point of 0 to 50°C and (B) a nonionic surfactant having an HLB smaller than 8. The cosmetic composition according to the present invention has excellent stability, can enhance the water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum and has excellent skin-roughness lessening effects.

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**Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsions which can enhance water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum of the skin and are excellent in skin-roughness lessening effects.

## 10 2. Description of the Related Art

Skin troubles such as rough skin, dry skin and aged skin are considered to occur because of the lowering in the water content of the stratum corneum. It is known that amide-bond-containing compounds, for example, intercellular lipids, particularly sphingolipid, are effective for overcoming such troubles. There has been an attempt to incorporate such 15 compound in a cosmetic composition to heighten the water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum, thereby lessening or preventing skin roughness.

It is however difficult to stably incorporate the amide-bond-containing compound in a cosmetic composition such as water-in-oil type emulsion and therefore, sufficient skin-roughness lessening effects have not been attained so far.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is therefore to provide a cosmetic composition which can enhance water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum and therefore has excellent skin-roughness lessening effects.

With the forgoing in view, the present inventors have carried out an extensive investigation. As a result, it has been 25 found that the use of a specific amide compound and a nonionic surfactant having an HLB smaller than 8 in combination makes it possible to provide a water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion in which an amide compound has been incorporated stably, can enhance water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum and is excellent in the skin-roughness lessening effects, leading to the completion of the invention.

In the present invention, there is thus provided a water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion comprising the following components (A) and (B):

(A) an amide compound having a melting point ranging from 0°C to 50°C; and

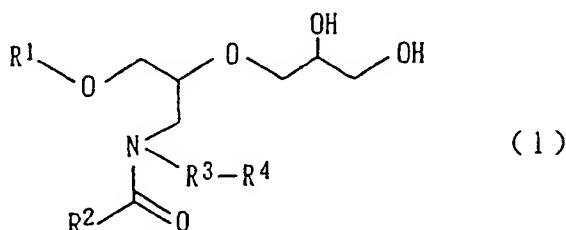
(B) a nonionic surfactant having an HLB smaller than 8.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The amide compound usable as the component (A) in the present invention has a melting point ranging from 0 to 50 °C, preferably 10 to 40°C. The amide compound having the melting point outside the above range cannot be incorporated in the composition stably.

In the present invention, incidentally, the melting point was indicated by extrapolation melt starting point as measured in accordance with JIS-K-7121-1987-9-9.1(2).

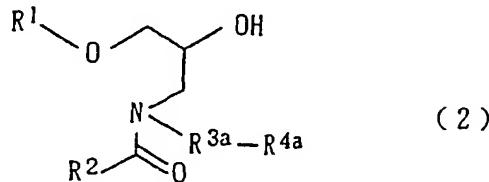
Examples of such an amide compound include acid amides such as isostearic acid amide, isopalmitic acid amide and isomyristic acid amide, an acylglutamic acid phytostearyl ester and amide derivatives represented by the following 45 formulas (1) to (3):



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are the same or different and each independently represents a C<sub>1-40</sub> hydrocarbon group which may

be hydroxylated,  $R^3$  represents a linear or branched  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene group or a single bond,  $R^4$  represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group or a 2,3-dihydroxypropoxy group, with the proviso that when  $R^3$  represents a single bond,  $R^4$  is a hydrogen atom.

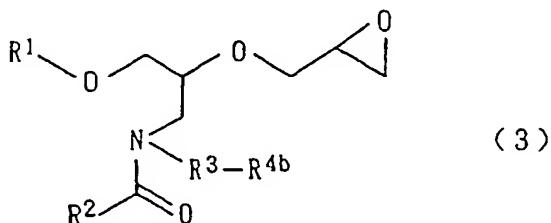
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wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  have the same meanings as defined above,  $R^{3a}$  represents a linear or branched  $C_{3-6}$  alkylene group,  $R^{4a}$  represents a linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group.

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wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  have the same meanings as defined above,  $R^{4b}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group or a 2,3-epoxypropoxy group, with the proviso that when  $R^3$  represents a single bond,  $R^{4b}$  is a hydrogen atom.

30 In the amide derivative (1), among these amide derivatives,  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are the same or different and each independently represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_{1-40}$  hydrocarbon group which may be hydroxylated. Examples of  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, nonadecyl, heneicosyl, docosyl, nonacosyl, triacontyl, isostearyl, isoheptadecyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 1-ethylheptyl, 8-heptadecyl, 8-heptadecenyl, 8,11-heptadecadienyl, 2-heptylundecyl, 9-octadecenyl, 1-hydroxynonyl, 1-hydroxypentadecyl, 2-hydroxypentadecyl, 15-hydroxypentadecyl, 11-hydroxyheptadecyl and 11-hydroxy-8-heptadecenyl.

35 As  $R^1$ , linear or branched  $C_{8-26}$  alkyl or alkenyl groups are preferred and specific examples include octyl, decyl, dodecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, docosyl, triacontyl, isostearyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-heptylundecyl and 9-octadecenyl. Particularly preferred hydrocarbon groups as  $R^1$  are linear or branched  $C_{12-22}$  alkyl groups such as dodecyl, tetra-40 decyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, docosyl and methyl-branched isostearyl.

40 As  $R^2$ , linear or branched  $C_{9-25}$  alkyl or alkenyl groups are preferred. Specific examples include nonyl, undecyl, tridecyl, pentadecyl, heptadecyl, heneicosyl, nonacosyl, isoheptadecyl, 1-ethylheptyl, 8-heptadecyl, 8-heptadecenyl, 8,11-heptadecadienyl, 1-hydroxynonyl, 1-hydroxypentadecyl, 2-hydroxypentadecyl, 15-hydroxypentadecyl, 11-hydroxyheptadecyl and 11-hydroxy-8-heptadecenyl groups. Particularly preferred hydrocarbon groups as  $R^2$  are linear or branched  $C_{11-21}$  alkyl groups such as undecyl, tridecyl, pentadecyl, heptadecyl, heneicosyl and methyl-branched isoheptadecyl groups.

45  $R^3$  represents a linear or branched  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene group or a single bond. Illustrative alkylene groups include methylene, ethylene, trimethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, hexamethylene, 1-methylethylene, 1-methyltrimethylene, 2-methyltrimethylene, 1,1-dimethylethylene, 1-ethylmethylethylene, 1-methyltetramethylene, 2-ethyltrimethylene groups.

50 As  $R^4$ , linear  $C_{1-6}$  alkylene groups are preferred, with methylene, ethylene and trimethylene being particularly preferred.  $R^4$  represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group or a 2,3-dihydroxypropoxy group. Illustrative alkoxy groups include methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, hexyloxy, octyloxy, decyloxy, 1-methylethoxy and 2-ethylhexyloxy. As  $R^4$ , preferred are a hydrogen atom,  $C_{1-8}$  alkoxy groups and a 2,3-dihydroxypropoxy group, with a hydrogen atom, and methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, 1-methylethoxy, 2-ethylhexyloxy and 2,3-dihydroxypropoxy groups being particularly preferred.

55 As an amide derivative (1), particularly preferred are compounds having the formula (1) in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are those selected in combination from the above-described particularly preferred ranges.

In the amide derivative (2),  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  have the same meanings as described above and the same groups are pref-

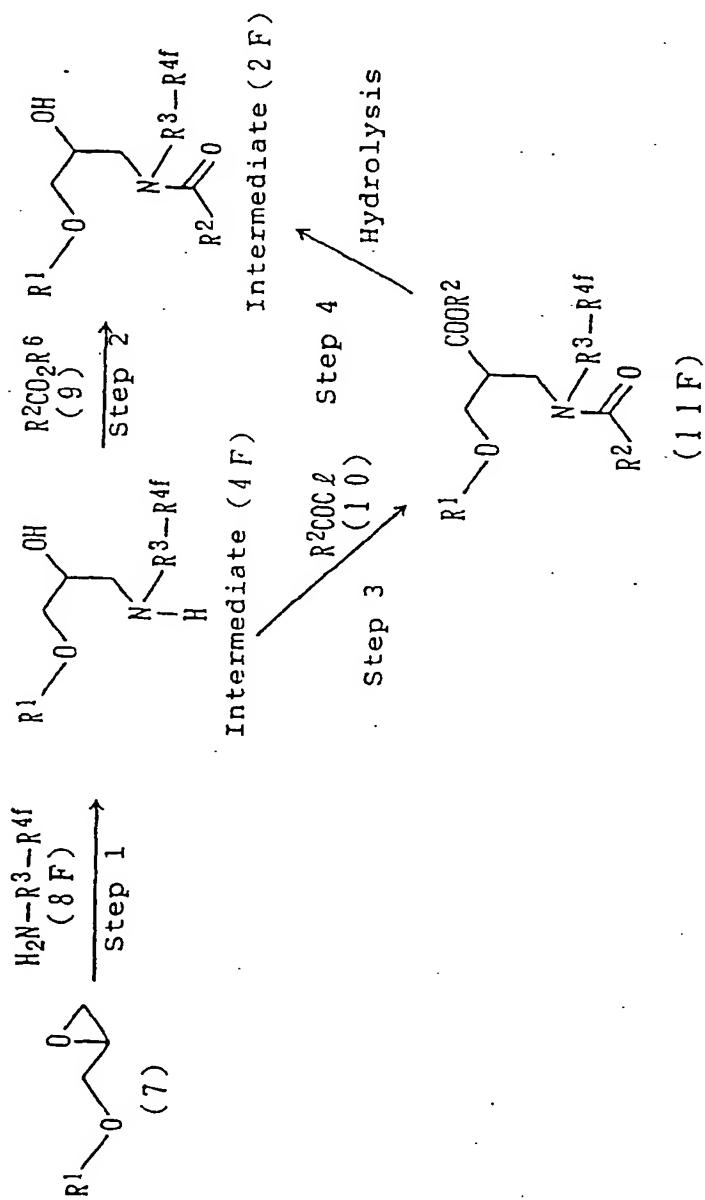
erably used. Examples of  $R^{3a}$  are similar to the alkylene groups exemplified as  $R^3$  in the amide derivative (1) except for the omission of methylene and ethylene. As  $R^{3a}$ , linear  $C_{3-6}$  alkylene groups are preferred, with trimethylene being particularly preferred. Examples of  $R^{4a}$  are similar to the alkoxy groups as exemplified as  $R^4$  in the amide derivative (1). Preferred examples are also similar to those of  $R^4$  in (1).

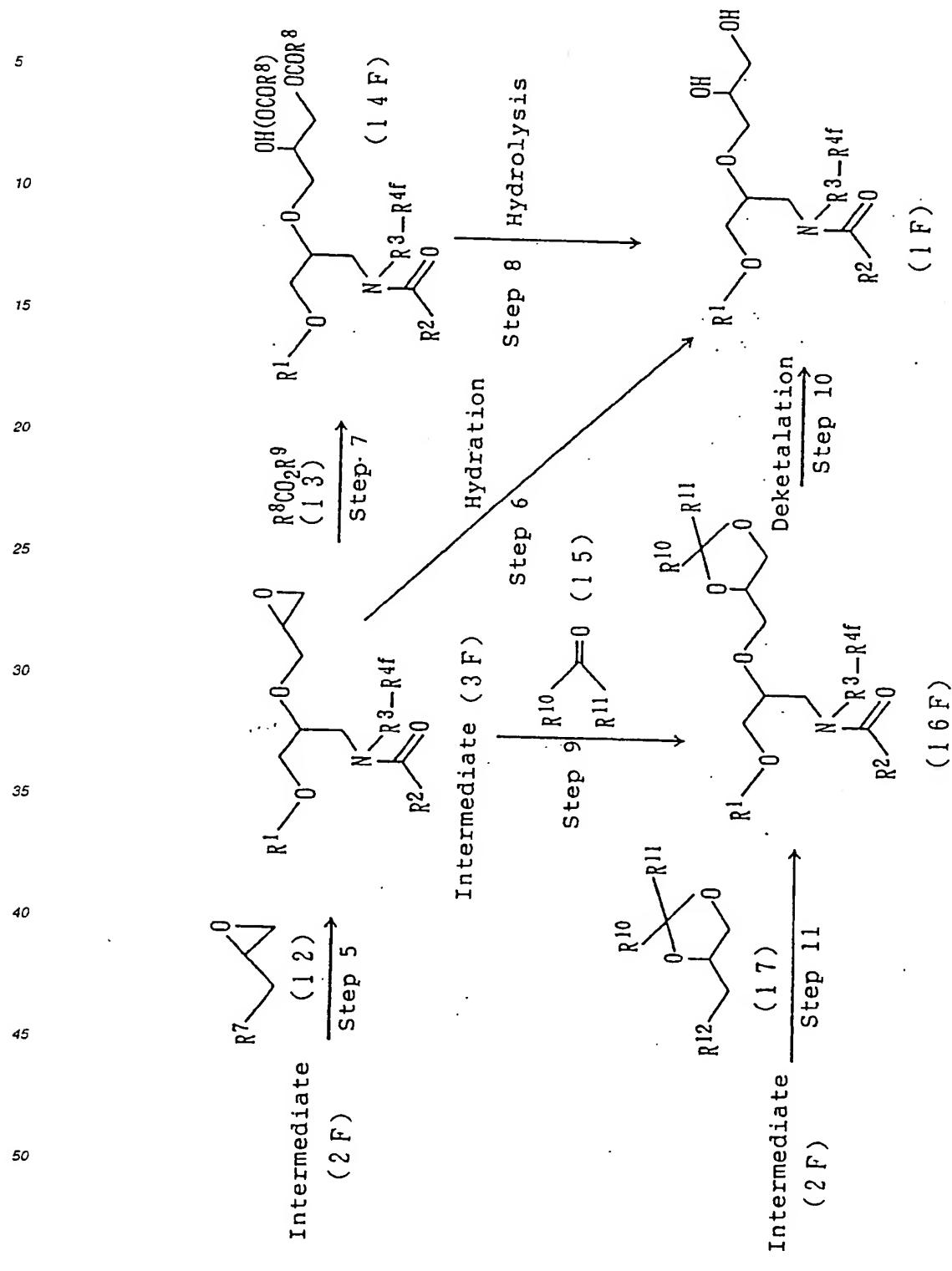
5 In the amide derivative (3),  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  have the same meanings as defined above.  $R^{4b}$  represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group or a 2,3-epoxypropoxy group. Specific examples of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  are similar to those exemplified above with respect to the amide derivative (1). Their preferred examples are similar to those mentioned above. Examples of the linear or branched  $C_{1-12}$  alkoxy group as  $R^{4b}$  are similar to those of  $R^4$  in the amide derivative (1). Specifically, a hydrogen atom, alkoxy groups similar to those exemplified above as  $R^4$  and a 2,3-epoxypropoxy group are preferred.

10 Among the amide derivatives (1) to (3), those represented by the formula (1) are particularly preferred.

15 The amide derivative (1) can be obtained, for example, by the following Preparation Process 1 or Preparation Process 2.

Preparation Process 1

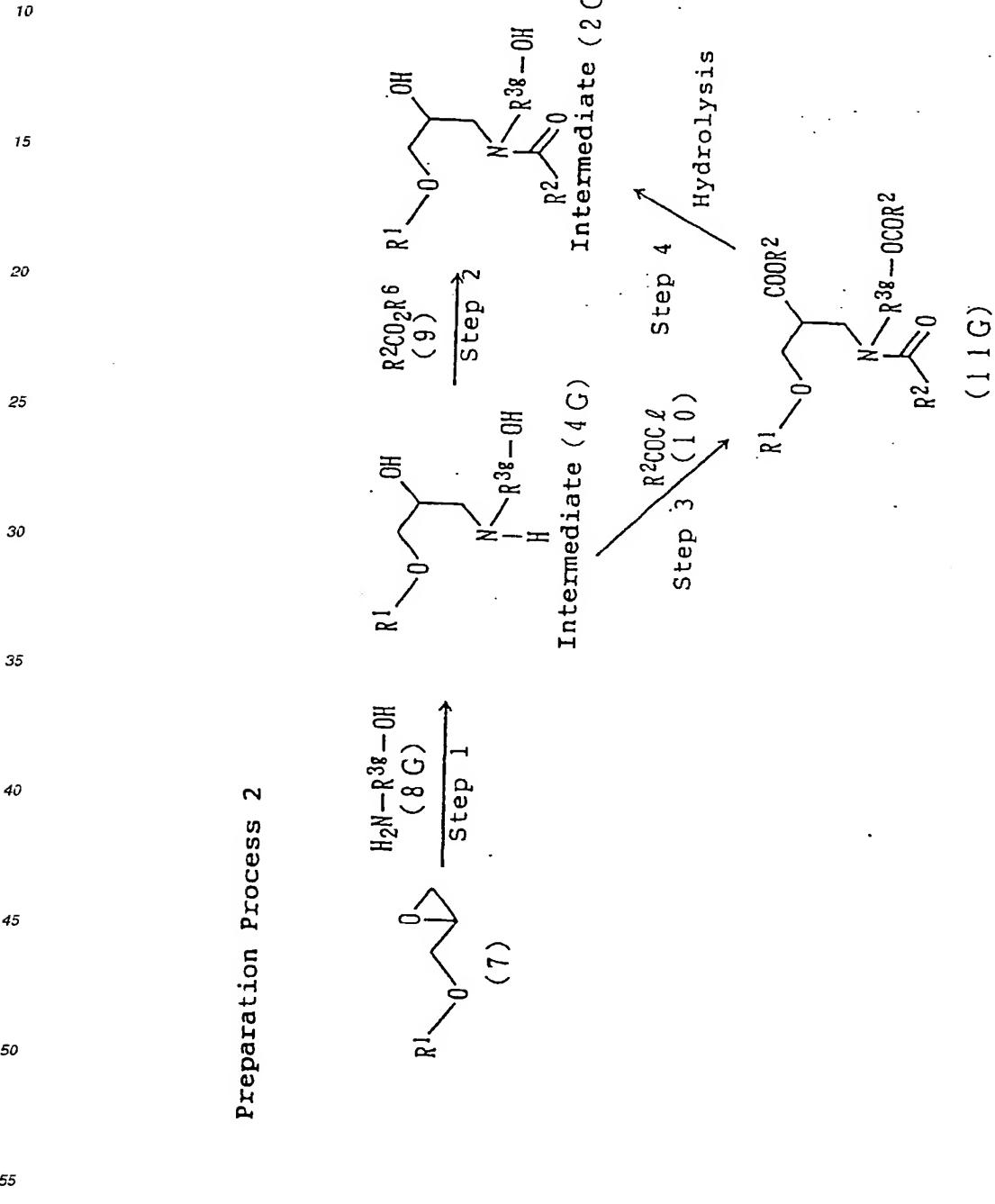


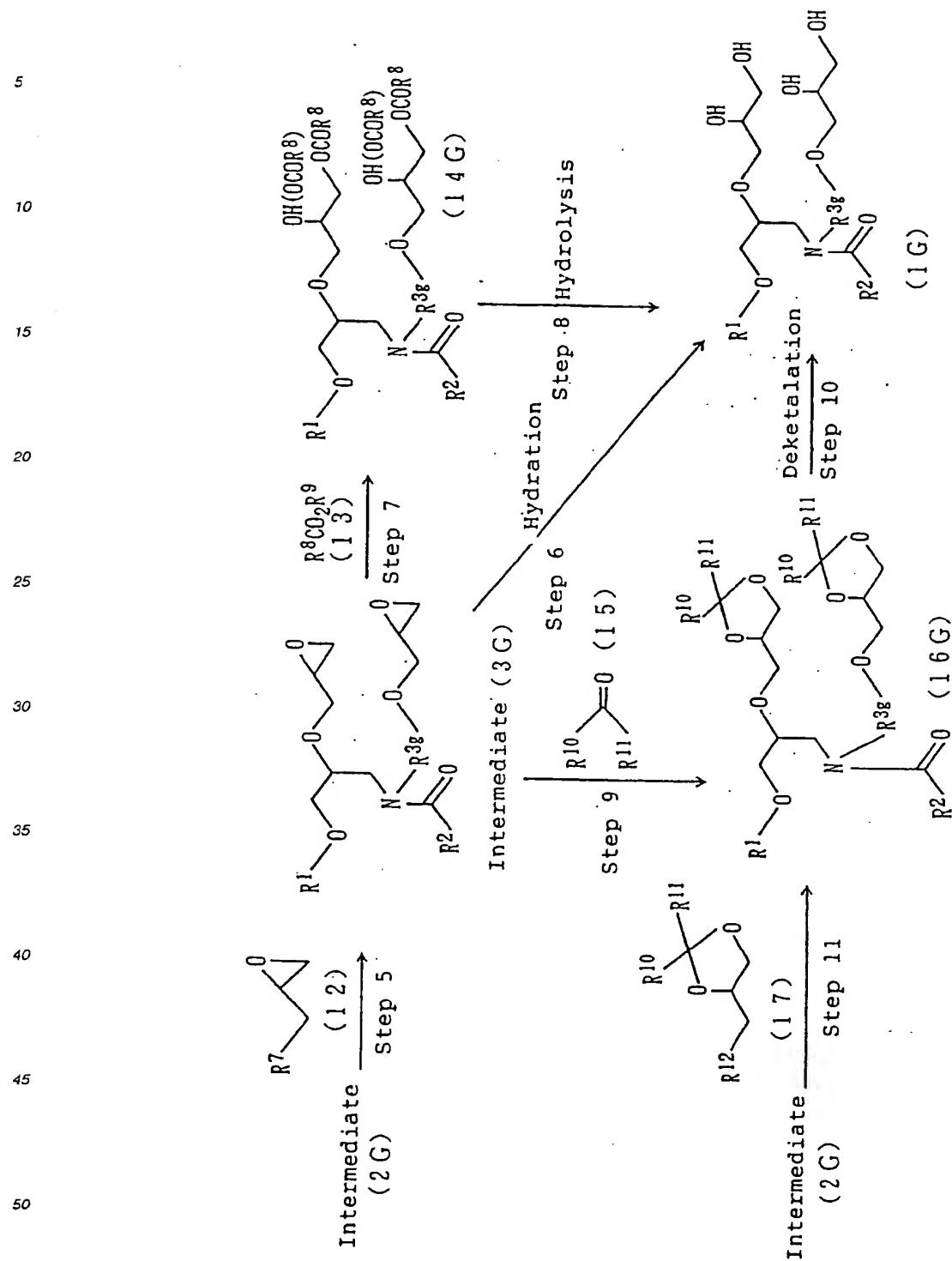


wherein  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  have the same meanings as defined above and  $\text{R}^{4f}$  represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched  $\text{C}_{1-12}$  alkoxy group, with the proviso that  $\text{R}^{4f}$  is a hydrogen atom when  $\text{R}^3$  represents a signal bond.  $\text{R}^6$ ,  $\text{R}^8$ ,

$R^{10}$  and  $R^{11}$  individually represent a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated  $C_{1-8}$  hydrocarbon group, with a linear or branched  $C_{1-5}$  alkyl group being preferred and with a methyl group being particularly preferred.  $R^9$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkali metal atom or a  $COR^8$  group, and  $R^7$  and  $R^{12}$  individually represent an eliminative atom or group such as halogen atom, mesylate group or tosylate group. From the standpoint of availability and the like,  $R^7$  is preferably a chlorine atom or bromine atom, with a chlorine atom being particularly preferred. From the standpoint of availability and the like,  $R^{12}$  is preferably a mesylate group or tosylate group.

## Preparation Process 2





55 wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> to R<sup>12</sup> have the same meanings as defined above, and R<sup>3g</sup> represents a linear or branched alkylene group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

Reaction conditions for the individual steps of the Preparation Process 1 and Preparation Process 2 are as follows:

## Step 1)

An amino alcohol derivative (4F) or (4G) can be prepared by reacting a glycidyl ether (7) and an amine (8F) or (8G) at room temperature to 150°C either in a solventless manner or in the presence of water, a lower alcohol such as methanol, ethanol or isopropanol, an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, a hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, benzene, toluene or xylene, or a mixed solvent of desired two or more solvents thereof.

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## Step 2)

An amide derivative (2F) or (2G) can be prepared by reacting the amino alcohol derivative (4F) or (4G) with a fatty acid ester (9), preferably a lower alkyl ester of a fatty acid such as the methyl ester of a fatty acid or the ethyl ester of a fatty acid under a reduced pressure of from normal pressure to 0.01 mmHg at room temperature to 150°C in the presence of a basic catalyst, for example, an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate, an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate, or an alkali metal alcoholate such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide or potassium tert-butoxide. Here, the basic catalyst may be used preferably in an amount of 0.01 to 0.2 equivalent based on the amino alcohol derivative (4F) or (4G). It is preferred to conduct the reaction while taking the resulting alcohol out of the system, as the reaction is allowed to proceed at a higher velocity.

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## Step 3)

The amide derivative (2F) or (2G) can also be prepared by reacting the amino alcohol derivative (4F) or (4G) with a fatty acid chloride (10) at room temperature to 100°C either in a solventless manner or in a halogenated hydrocarbon solvent such as chloroform, methylene chloride or 1,2-dichloroethane, an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, a hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, benzene, toluene or xylene or in a mixed solvent of desired two or more solvents thereof in the presence or absence of a base, for example, a tertiary amine such as pyridine or triethylamine to convert the amino alcohol derivative (4F) or (4G) into an amide ester derivative (11F) or (11G) and then,

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## Step 4)

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by selectively hydrolyzing its ester group under basic conditions, for example, in the presence of an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate, an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate or an alkali metal alcoholate such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide or potassium tert-butoxide.

## Step 5)

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An amide derivative (3F) or (3G) can be prepared by reacting, at room temperature to 150°C, the amide derivative (2F) or (2G) with 1 to 20 equivalents of an epoxide (12), preferably epichlorohydrin either in a solventless manner or in water, an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, a hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, benzene, toluene or xylene or a mixed solvent of desired two or more solvents thereof in the presence of 1 to 10 equivalents of an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate or an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate. From the standpoint of its yield and the like, it is preferred to conduct the reaction in the presence of a phase transfer catalyst, for example, a quaternary ammonium salt such as tetrabutylammonium bromide, tetrabutylammonium chloride, hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride, hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride or bis-tetraoxyethylene stearylmethylammonium chloride, or a betaine such as lauryldimethylcarboxyammonium betaine.

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## Step 6)

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An amide derivative (1F) or (1G) can be prepared by hydrating the amide derivative (3F) or (3G) at room temperature to 300°C under basic conditions, for example, in the presence of an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate or an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate, under acidic conditions, for example, in the presence of a mineral acid such as sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid, a Lewis acid such as boron

trifluoride or tin tetrachloride, a carboxylic acid such as acetic acid, tetradecanoic acid or hexadecanoic acid or a sulfonic acid such as p-toluenesulfonic acid, or under mixed base-acid conditions.

Step 7)

5 The amide derivative (1F) or (1G) can also be prepared by reacting the amide derivative (3F) or (3G) with one or more carboxylic acid derivatives (13), preferably lower fatty acids such as acetic acid, alkali metal salts of lower fatty acids such as sodium acetate, lower fatty acid anhydrides such as acetic anhydride either singly or in combination in the presence or absence of a basic catalyst, for example, a tertiary amine such as triethylamine to convert the amide derivative (3F) or (3G) into an ester-amide derivative (14F) or (14G) and then,

10 Step 8)

15 by selecting hydrolyzing its ester group under basic conditions, for example, in the presence of an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate, an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate or an alkali metal alcoholate such as sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide or potassium tert-butoxide.

20 Step 9)

25 The amide derivative (1F) or (1G) can also be prepared by reacting the amide derivative (3F) or (3G) with a carbonyl compound (15), preferably a lower fatty acid ketone such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone in the presence of an acid catalyst, for example, a mineral acid such as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid or phosphoric acid, a carboxylic acid such as acetic acid, or Lewis acid such as boron trifluoride or tin tetrachloride to convert the amide derivative (3F) or (3G) into a 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16F) or (16G) and then,

Step 10)

30 by subjecting the 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16F) or (16G) to deketalation under acidic conditions, for example, in the presence of a mineral acid such as sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid or phosphoric acid, a carboxylic acid such as acetic acid or a sulfonic acid such as p-toluenesulfonic acid.

Step 11)

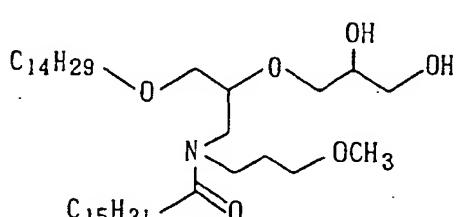
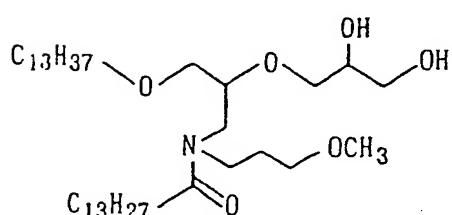
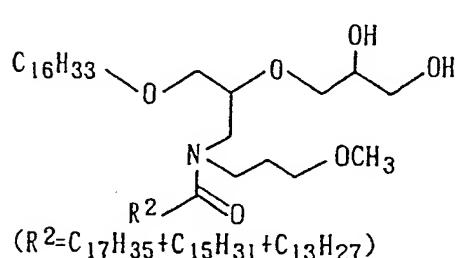
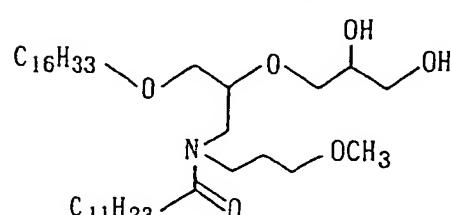
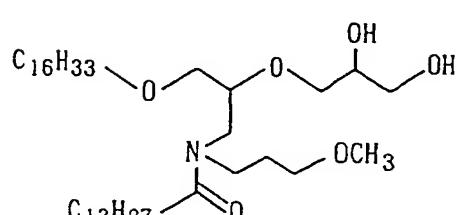
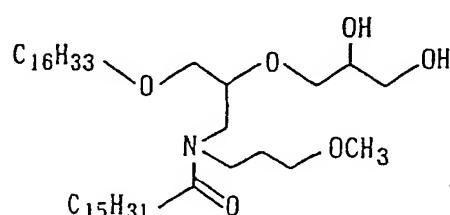
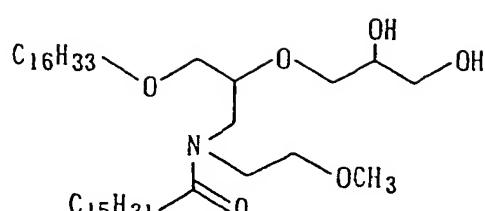
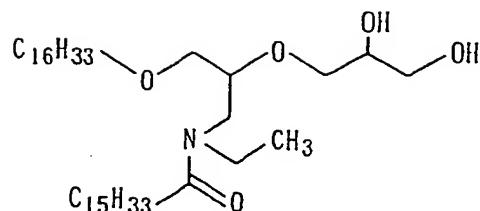
35 The 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16F) or (16G) can also be prepared by reacting the amide derivative (2F) or (2G) with a glycerol derivative (17) in the presence of a base, for example, an alkali metal hydroxide such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide such as calcium hydroxide, an alkali metal carbonate such as potassium carbonate, an alkaline earth metal carbonate such as calcium carbonate or an alkali metal hydride such as sodium hydride either in a solventless manner or in an aprotic polar solvent such as N,N-dimethylformamide or 40 dimethylsulfoxide, an ether solvent such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxane or ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, a hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, benzene, toluene or xylene, or a mixed solvent of desired two or more solvents thereof.

The amide derivative (1) which has been obtained as described above can be purified by a method known *per se* in the art. In the present invention, the amide derivative (1) can be used either in the form of a compound purified to 100% purity or in the form of a mixture of a purity of 70% or higher but lower than 100% containing one or more intermediates and/or one or more reaction by-products while assuring excellent effects and performance without safety problem. It is to be noted that the amide derivative (1) include its solvates typified by its hydrate.

45 Examples of the amide derivative (1) which can be obtained following the Preparation Process 1 include the following compounds:

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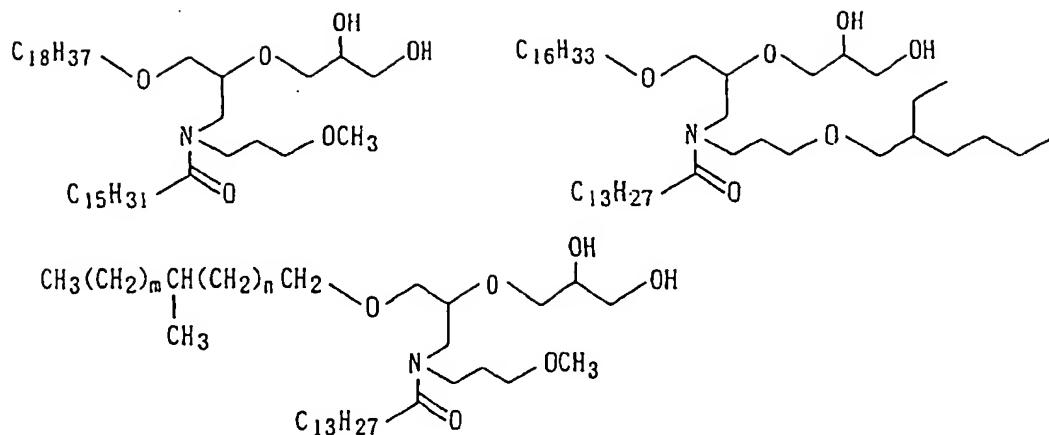
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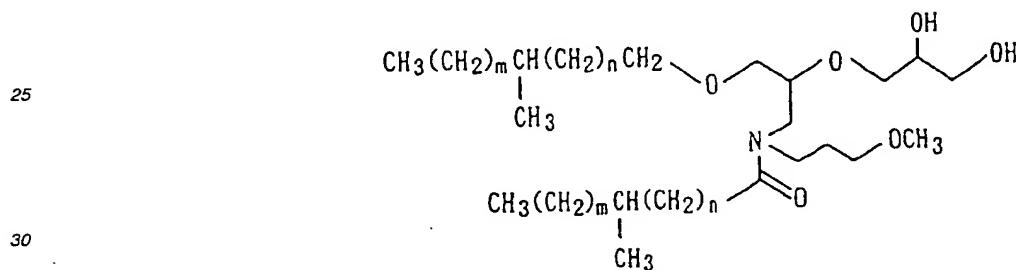
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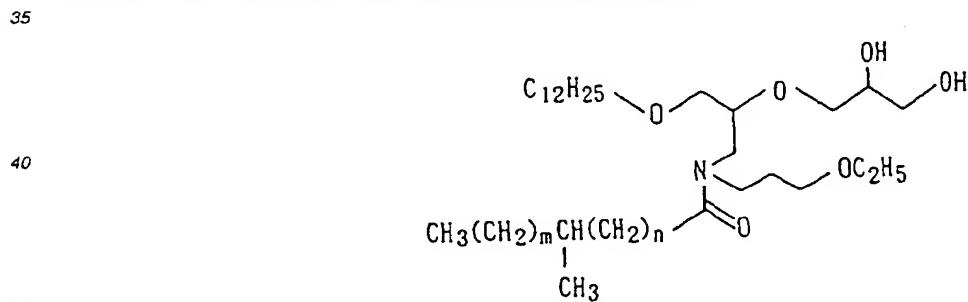
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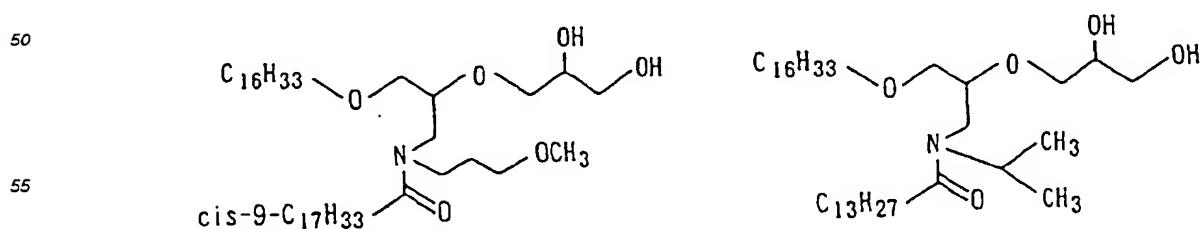
wherein m and n represents numerals having distributions centered at m=7 and n=7 with m+n in a range of from 10 to  
20 16, m in a range of from 4 to 10 and n in a range of from 4 to 10.



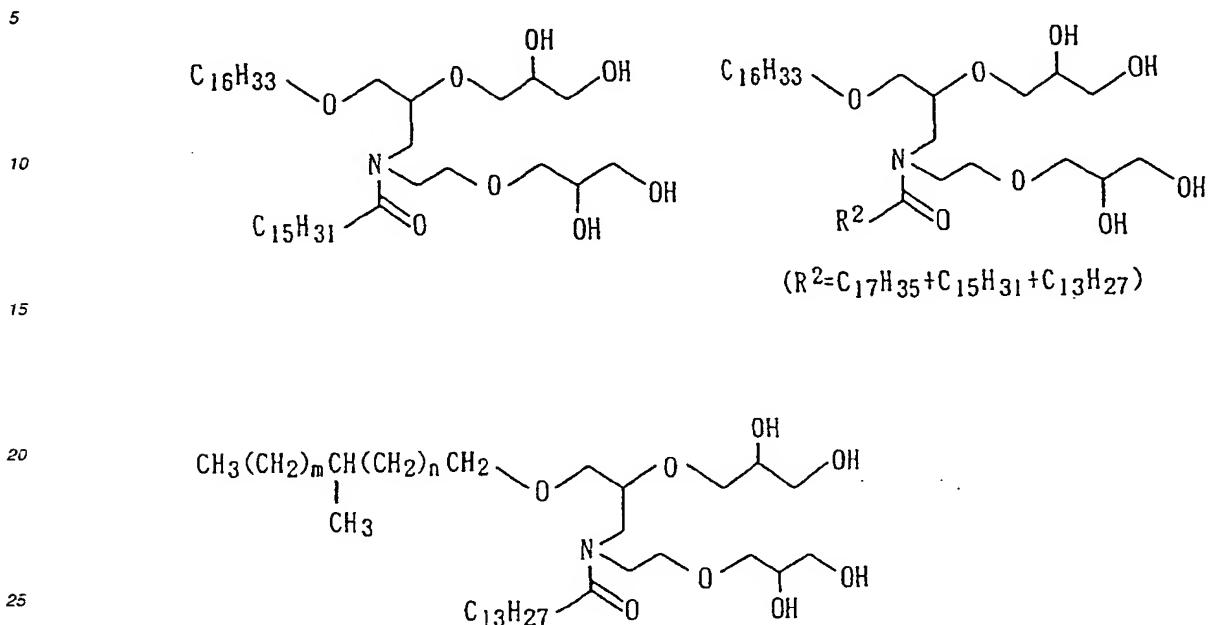
wherein m and n have the same meanings as defined above.



wherein m and n have the same meanings as defined above.



Examples of the amide derivative (1) which can be obtained following the Preparation Process 2 include the following compounds:



wherein m and n represent numerals having distributions centered at m=7 and n=7 with m+n in a range of from 10 to 30, m in a range of from 4 to 10 and n in a range of from 4 to 10.

As the amide compound as Component (A), N-substituted amide compounds having at least 30 carbon atoms in total are particularly preferred.

Besides, as the amide compound, those capable of retaining bound water in an amount of 1 wt.% or greater, particularly 5 wt.% or greater are preferred. Here, the content of bound water can be determined by adding water to the sample at room temperature, measuring as the amount of bound water the maximum amount of water that can be added until a uniform phase is lost, and finding the percentage of the total amount of the bound water to the total amount of the sample in accordance with the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Total amount of water (g)}}{\text{Total amount of the sample (g)}} \times 100 = \text{bound water content (wt. \%)}$$

The amide compounds as Component (A) can be used either singly or in combination. The amide compound is preferably added in an amount of 0.02 to 20 wt.% based on the whole composition, with 0.02 to 10 wt.% being particularly preferred. From the viewpoint of stability, the addition in an amount of 0.02 to 5 wt.% is more preferred.

A nonionic surfactant usable in the present invention as Component (B) has an HLB smaller than 8, preferably not greater than 5. When an HLB is not smaller than 8, excellent emulsion stability cannot be attained.

Incidentally, the term "HLB" as used herein means an index indicating the hydrophile-lypophile balance and in this invention, that calculated by the following equation proposed by Oda, Tamura and et al. is used.

$$50 \quad \text{HLB} = \frac{\sum \text{inorganic value}}{\sum \text{organic value}} \times 10$$

Examples of the nonionic surfactant usable as Component (B) include polyoxyethylene-added surfactants, for example, polyoxyethylene castor oils and derivatives of hydrogenated castor oils such as polyoxyethylene castor oil and polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate and polyoxyethylene sorbitan tetraoleate, fatty acid esters of polyoxyethylene glycerin such as polyoxyethylene glyceryl monoisostearate and polyoxyethylene glyceryl trisostearate, and polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers and polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ethers such as polyoxyethylene octyl dodecyl ether, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyox-

yethylene celyl ether, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether and polyoxyethylene nonyl phenyl ether; polyglycerin alkyl ethers; polyglycerin fatty acid esters; and sucrose fatty acid esters.

Among these nonionic surfactants, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters are preferred.

5 The above-exemplified surfactants as Component (B) can be used either singly or in combination. It is preferred to add it in an amount of 0.0002 to 10 wt.% based on the whole composition, with 0.0002 to 5 wt.%, particularly 0.0002 to 3 wt.% being more preferred from the viewpoint of the stability.

The weight ratio of Component (A) to Component (B) is preferably 1:0.01 to 1:10, particularly 1:0.4 to 1:5 from the viewpoint of stability.

10 The cosmetic composition according to the present invention can further contain an oil component. No particular limitation is imposed on the oil component. Examples include hydrocarbons such as solid or liquid paraffin, vaseline, crystalline oil, ceresin, ozokerite, montan wax, squalane and squalene; natural oils such as eucalyptus oil, hydrogenated palm oil, coconut oil, peppermint oil, primrose oil, beeswax, sunflower oil, peanut oil, avocado oil, beef tallow, lard, horse tallow, yolk oil, olive oil, carnauba wax, lanolin, hydrogenated lanolin, jojoba oil; ester oils such as glycerin monostearate, glycerin distearate, glycerin monooleate, myristyl palmitate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl 16-hydroxypalmitate, cetyl isooctanoate, isopropyl palmitate, isobutyl palmitate, isopropyl stearate, butyl stearate, isocetyl stearate, isopropyl myristate, 2-octyldodecyl myristate, hexyl laurate, isopropyl laurate, decyl oleate, isotridecyl isononanoate, neopentyl glycol dicaprate, diethyl phthalate, myristyl lactate, diisopropyl diadipate, hexadecyl adipate, cetyl myristate, diisostearyl malate, diisopropyl adipate, cetyl myristate, cetyl lactate, diglyceryl monoisostearate monomyristate, cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, 2-octyldodecyl myristate, neopentyl glycol di-2-ethylhexanoate, 2-octyldodecyl oleate, glycerol triisostearate, glyceryl di-paramethoxycinnamate mono-2-ethylhexanoate, pentaerythritol tetraester, glycerin triester and glycerol tri-2-ethylhexanoate; higher fatty acids such as stearic acid, oleic acid, linolic acid, isostearic acid, myristic acid, palmitoleic acid, ricinolic acid, lauric acid, behenic acid, hydroxy fatty acids each of which comprises the above-exemplified fatty acid and has a hydroxy group at an alkyl group of said fatty acid, and palmitic acid; higher alcohols such as benzyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, hexadecyl alcohol, phenyl ethyl alcohol, cetanol, stearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, 2-octyl dodecanol, butyl alcohol and 2-hexyl decanol; phosphatide, naturally extracted sphingo derivative and synthetic products thereof such as glycosyl ceramide, galactosyl ceramide and ceramide. They can be used in combination.

30 The oil component is preferably added to the cosmetic composition of the present invention in an amount of 0 to 70 wt.%, with 1 to 60 wt.% being more preferred and with 5 to 50 wt.% being particularly preferred.

To the water-in-oil cosmetic emulsion of the present invention, it is possible to add, besides the above-described components and water, other components used for conventional cosmetic compositions, for example, water-soluble alcohols such as ethanol, glycerin, sorbitol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol or 1,3-butanediol, water-soluble high molecules, acids, bases, salts, perfumes, colorants, antioxidants, ultraviolet absorbers, whitening agents, blood-circulation accelerators, vitamins, sequestering agents, lipid controllers, powders, astringents, skin softeners, and surfactants other than those described above. They can be used as needed within an extent not impairing the advantages of the present invention.

35 The water-in-oil cosmetic emulsion of the present invention can be prepared in the conventional manner. It can be formulated into various forms, for example, cosmetic skin care formulations such as creams, cosmetic emulsions, foundations, and skin-cleansing formulations.

The water-in-oil cosmetic emulsions according to the present invention stably contain an amide compound having good miscibility or mixing stability so that it has excellent emulsion stability, can enhance water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum and has excellent effects for lessening or preventing skin roughness.

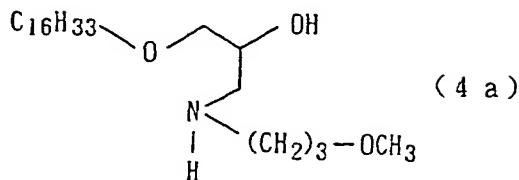
45 Examples

The present invention will hereinafter be described on the basis of the following examples. It is however to be borne in mind that the present invention is not limited to or by the following examples. In Preparation Example 1 to 10, the amide derivatives (1) were prepared following the Preparation Process 1.

50 Preparation Example 1

In a 2-liter five-necked flask fitted with a stirrer, a dropping funnel, a nitrogen inlet tube and a distillation equipment, 743.2 g (8.34 mol) of 3-methoxypropylamine and 150 ml of ethanol were charged and, while the resulting mixture was stirred under heat at 80°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, 165.9 g (0.56 mol) of hexadecyl glycidyl ether were added dropwise to the mixture over 3 hours. After completion of the dropwise addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 12 hours and the ethanol and excess 3-methoxypropylamine were distilled out under heat and reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 196.5 g of an aminoalcohol derivative (4a)

were obtained (yield: 91% based on the hexadecyl glycidyl ether) (step 1).



The followings are physical properties of the amino alcohol derivative (4a) so obtained.

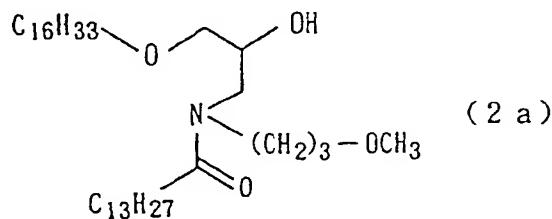
15 White solid.

Melting point: 53°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3340, 2930, 2855, 1470, 1310, 1120, 1065, 955, 900, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(t, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$ ,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,26H), 1.45-1.85(m,6H), 2.57-2.76(m,4H), 3.32(s,3H), 3.38-3.48(m,6H), 3.77-3.89(m,1H).

20 In a 1-liter five-necked flask fitted with a stirrer, a dropping funnel, a nitrogen inlet tube and a distillation equipment, 61.3 g (158.1 mmol) of the compound (4a), which had been obtained above (step 1) and had been molten, and 1.53 g (7.91 mmol) of a 28% methanol solution of sodium methoxide were charged, followed by stirring at 60°C for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. Under the same conditions, 38.3 g (158.1 mmol) of methyl tetradecanoate were added dropwise to the resultant mixture over 1 hour. After completion of the dropwise addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 5 hours under reduced pressure (80-10 Torr) so that the reaction was brought to completion. The reaction mixture was cooled and then purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 88.7 g of an amide derivative (2a) were obtained (yield: 94%) (step 2).



40 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2a) so obtained.

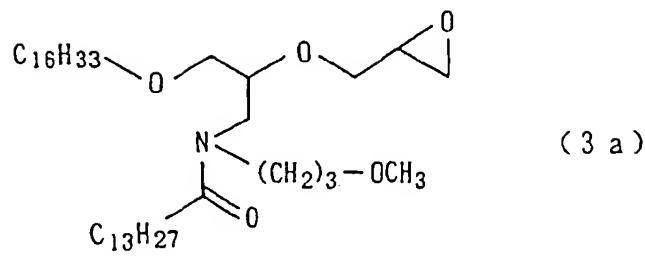
White solid.

45 Melting point: 48°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3440, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1625, 1470, 1225, 1210, 1110, 950, 720.

50  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$ ,6H), 1.15-1.95(m,53H), 2.36(t, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ ,2H), 3.29-3.55(m,10H), 3.33(s,3H), 3.85-3.95(m,1H).

55 In a 1-liter five-necked flask fitted with a stirrer, a nitrogen inlet tube and a distillation equipment, 94.5 g (158.0 mmol) of the compound (2a) obtained above (step 2), 1.53 g (4.74 mmol) of tetrabutylammonium bromide, 32.2 g (347.6 mmol) of epichlorohydrin, 12.6 g (315.0 mmol) of sodium hydroxide and 66 ml of toluene were charged, followed by stirring at 45°C for 10 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction mixture so obtained was washed three times at 70°C with water, the toluene and excess epichlorohydrin were distilled out under heat and reduced pressure and the residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 94.9 g of an amide derivative (3a) were obtained (yield: 92%) (step 5).



The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3a) so obtained.

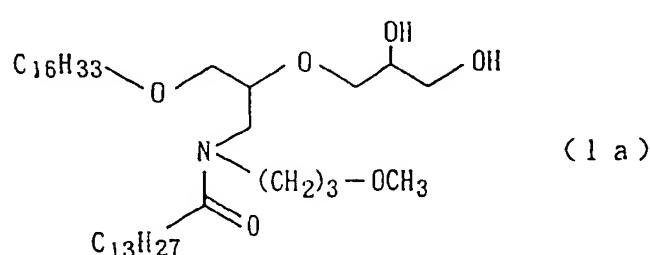
15 White solid.

Melting point: 38-39°C

20 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2855, 1650, 1470, 1425, 1380, 1210, 1120, 905, 840, 720.

25  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.10-1.45(m, 46H), 1.45-1.90(m, 6H), 2.25-2.48(m, 2H), 2.50-2.68(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.02-3.20(m, 1H), 3.20-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

30 Into a 100-ml autoclave fitted with a stirrer, 71.3 g (109.0 mmol) of the compound obtained above (step 5), 11.78 g (654.1 mmol) of water, 0.087 g (2.18 mmol) of sodium hydroxide and 0.87 g (4.36 mmol) of tetradecanoic acid were charged, followed by stirring at 160°C for 6 hours in a closed system. After the reaction mixture was cooled, it was washed twice at 80°C with a 2% aqueous solution of NaCl and then purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 68.3 of a target amide derivative (1a) were obtained (yield: 93%) (step 6).



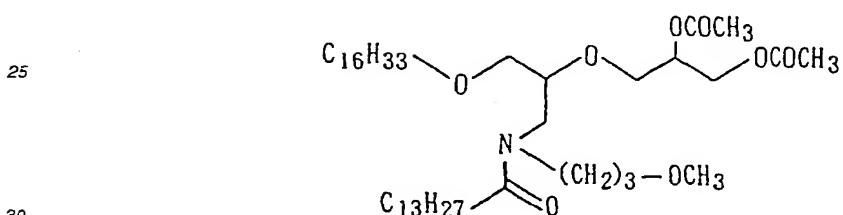
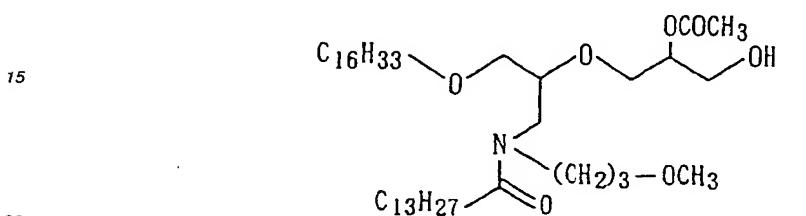
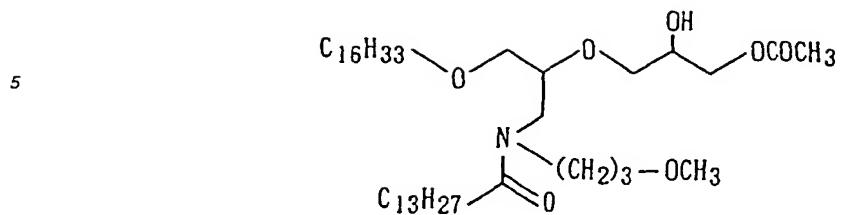
The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1a) so obtained.

45 Colorless clear liquid.

45 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1630, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1305, 1210, 1120, 720.

45  $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.7\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.44(m, 46H), 1.44-1.95(m, 8H), 2.25-2.45(m, 2H), 3.20-3.90(m, 16H), 3.33(s, 3H).

50 Into a 500-ml four-necked flask fitted with a stirrer, a nitrogen inlet tube and a distillation equipment, 31.0 g (47.7 mmol) of the compound (3a) obtained above (step 5), 11.9 g (663.7 mmol) of water, 13.6 g (165.9 mmol) of sodium acetate and 104.9 g (1746.8 mmol) of acetic acid were charged, followed by stirring at 70°C for 19 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. Excess acetic acid was distilled out under heat and reduced pressure, whereby a mixture containing ester-amide derivatives (14a-1), (14a-2) and (14a-3) were obtained (step 7).



35 The mixture containing those ester-amide derivatives, without being taken out of the flask, were next added with 59.3 g (711.2 mmol) of a 48% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, 18 g of water and 200 ml of butanol, followed by stirring at 80°C for 3 hours. The butanol was distilled out under heat and reduced pressure. After the residue was diluted in 250 ml of toluene, the resultant solution was washed twice at 70°C with water. The toluene was distilled out under heat and reduced pressure and the residue was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 22.3 g of the intended amide derivative (1a) were obtained (yield: 70%) (step 8).

40 Preparation Example 2

45 Into a 10-liter five-necked flask fitted with a stirrer, a dropping funnel, a nitrogen inlet tube and a distillation equipment, 4680 g (52.5 mol) of 3-methoxypropylamine and 900 g of ethanol were charged and, while the resulting mixture was stirred at 80°C under heat and a nitrogen atmosphere, 1045 g (3.50 mol) of hexadecyl glycidyl ether were added dropwise to the mixture over 3 hours. After completion of the dropwise addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 1 hour and the ethanol and excess 3-methoxypropylamine were distilled out under heat and reduced pressure, whereby a product composed of an amino alcohol derivative (4a) as a principal component was obtained (step 1).

50 To the product obtained above (step 1), which was composed of the compound (4a) as the principal component and was contained in the 10-liter five-necked flask, 9.82 g (0.175 mol) of potassium hydroxide were added. Under ebullition of nitrogen, the resultant mixture was stirred under reduced pressure (60 to 100 Torr) at 80°C for 3 hours while distilling out the resulting water. With stirring under the same conditions, 882.3 g (3.64 mol) of methyl tetradecanoate were next added dropwise to the reaction mixture over 3 hours. During the dropwise addition, the resulting methanol was distilled out. After completion of the dropwise addition, the mixture was stirred under ebullition of nitrogen and reduced pressure (60 to 10 Torr) at 60 to 45°C for 10 hours while distilling out the resulting methanol, whereby the reaction was brought to completion and a compound composed of an amide derivative (2a) as a principal component was obtained (step 2).

To the product obtained above (step 2), composed of the compound (2a) as the principal component and contained

in the 10-liter five-necked flask, 33.9 g (0.105 mol) of tetrabutylammonium bromide, 712.5 g (7.70 mol) of epichlorohydrin and 2100 g of toluene were added. Under ebullation of nitrogen, 1750.0 g (21.0 mol) of a 48% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide were added dropwise under reduced pressure (150 to 50 Torr) at 45°C with stirring over 2 hours. After completion of the dropwise addition, the resultant mixture was stirred for 10 hours under the same conditions to bring  
5 the reaction to completion. After the reaction mixture was washed four times at 70°C with water, the toluene and excess epichlorohydrin were distilled out under heat and reduced pressure, whereby a product composed of an amide derivative (3a) as a principal component was obtained (step 5).

To the product obtained above (step 5), composed of the compound (3a) as the principal component and contained  
10 in the 10-liter five-necked flask, 378.2 g (21.0 mol) of water, 5.83 g (0.070 mol) of a 48% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and 32.0 g (0.14 mol) of tetradecanoic acid were added, followed by stirring at 100°C for 2.5 days under a nitrogen atmosphere. After the reaction mixture was washed three times at 80°C with a 2% aqueous solution of NaCl, water was eliminated under heat and reduced pressure, whereby 2261.5 g of a product composed of a target compound (1a) as a principal component were obtained (step 6). The product contained the compound (1a) in an amount of 70% and in addition, also contained intermediates, reaction byproducts and the like represented by the following formulas:  
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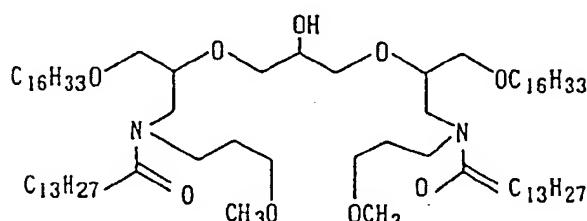
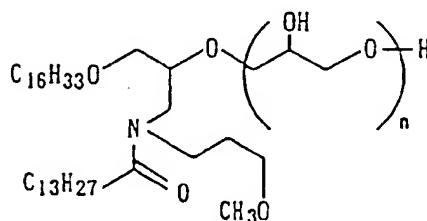
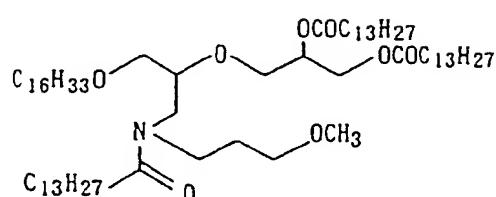
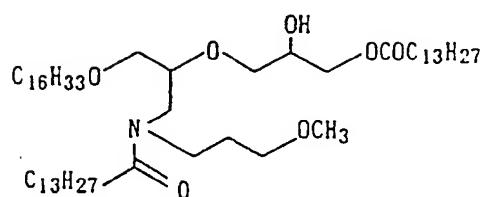
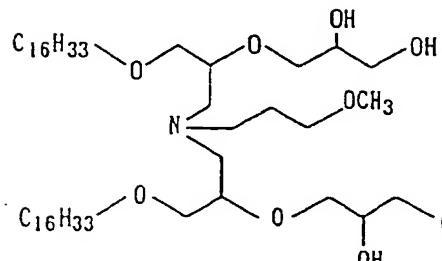
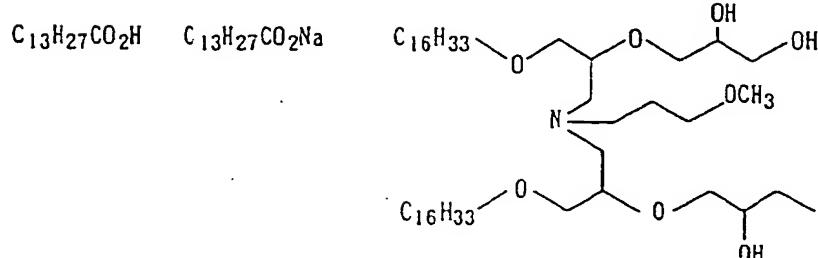
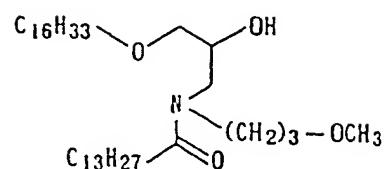
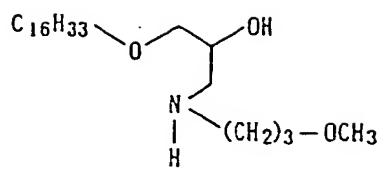
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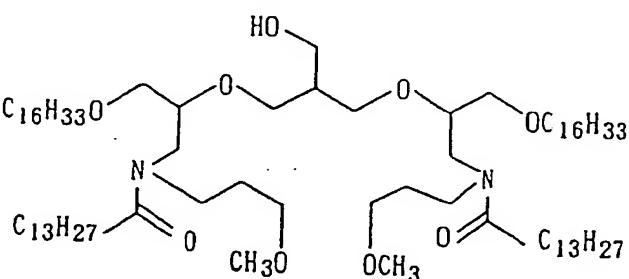
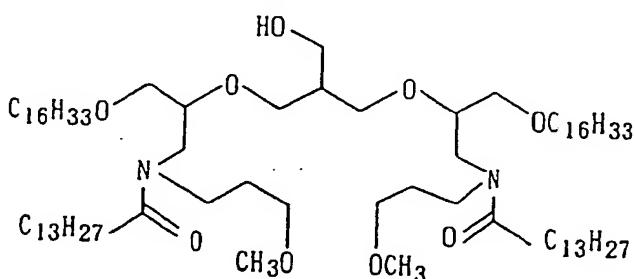
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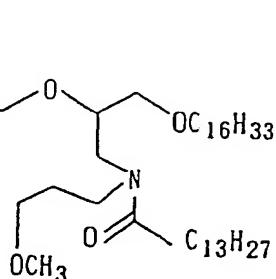
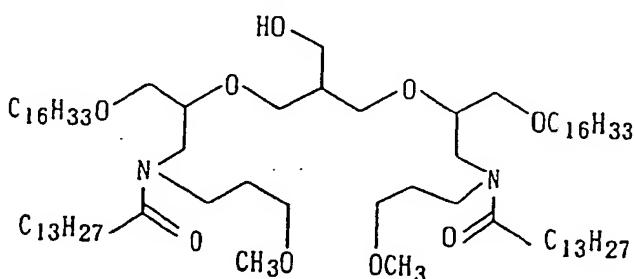


25

wherein n stands for  
an integer of 2 to 10

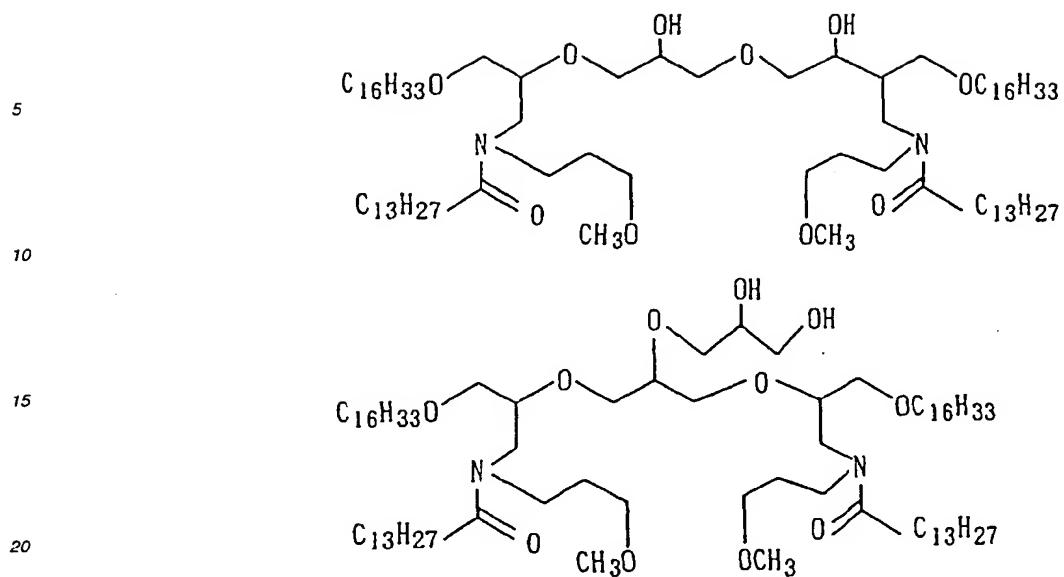


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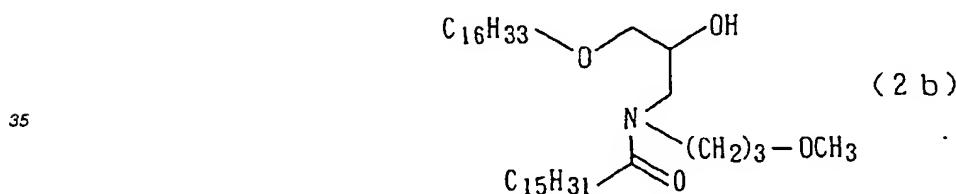
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25 Preparation Example 3

An amide derivative (2b) was obtained by conducting reactions as in steps 1 and 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, methyl hexadecanoate was used in lieu of methyl tetradecanoate (steps 1 and 2).

30



40

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2b) so obtained.

White solid.

Melting point: 55°C

45

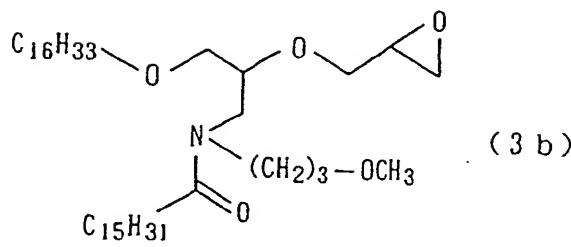
IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3430, 2930, 2855, 1620, 1470, 1205, 1110, 950, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.26-1.89(m, 57H), 2.36(t,  $J=7.6\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 3.29-3.52(m, 10H), 3.33(s, 3H), 3.88-3.95(m, 1H).

50

An amide derivative (3b) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2b) obtained above (step 2) was used in lieu of the compound (2a) (step 5).

55



15 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3b) so obtained.

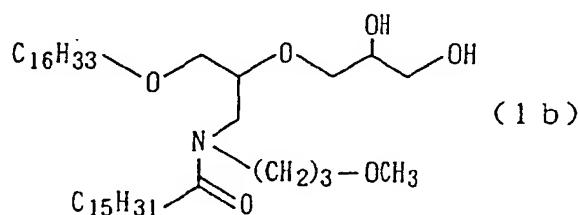
16 White solid.

17 Melting point: 44-45°C

18 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2860, 1650, 1470, 1425, 1380, 1210, 1120, 910, 845, 755, 720.

19  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,J=6.7Hz,6H), 1.15-1.45(m,50H), 1.45-1.73(m,4H), 1.73-1.90(m,2H), 2.25-2.48(m,2H), 2.50-2.68(m,1H), 2.70-2.85(m,1H), 3.00-3.18(m,1H), 3.18-4.00(m,13H), 3.32(s,3H).

20 A target amide derivative (1b) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 6 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 6 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3b) obtained above (step 5) was used in lieu of the compound (3a) and hexadecanoic acid was employed in place of tetradecanoic acid (step 6).



35 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1b) so obtained.

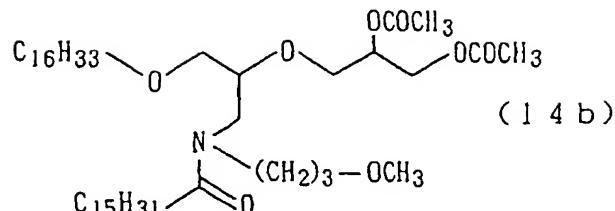
40 White solid.

41 Melting point: 33°C

42 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1305, 1210, 1120, 1080.

43  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.15-1.45(m,50H), 1.45-1.95(m,7H), 2.25-2.55(m,3H), 3.20-3.92(m,16H), 3.33(s,3H).

44 Into a 500-ml four-necked flask fitted with a stirrer and a nitrogen inlet tube, 34.1 g (50.0 mmol) of the compound (3b) obtained above (step 5), 25.5 g (250.0 mmol) of acetic anhydride and 25.3 g (250.0 mmol) of triethylamine were charged, followed by stirring at 100°C for 10 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was concentrated under heat and reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 34.9 g of an ester-amide derivative (14b) were obtained (yield: 89%) (step 7).



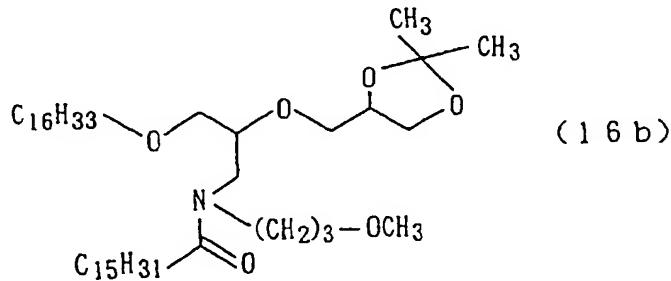
The followings are physical properties of the ester-amide derivative (14b) so obtained.

15 Brown clear liquid.

1H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.26-1.83(m,56H), 2.03-2.20(m,6H), 2.33(t,J=7.1Hz,2H), 3.12-4.35(m,15H), 3.32(s,3H), 5.04-5.43(m,1H).

20 Into a 200-ml four-necked flask fitted with a stirrer and a nitrogen inlet tube, 33.9 g (43.2 mmol) of the compound (14b) obtained above (step 7), 0.42 g (2.16 mmol) of a 28% methanol solution of sodium methoxide and 200 ml of methanol were charged, followed by stirring at room temperature for 3.5 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was concentrated under heat and reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 16.0 g of a target amide derivative (1b) were obtained (yield: 53%) (step 8).

25 Into a 3-liter four-necked flask fitted with a stirrer and a nitrogen inlet tube, 45.2 g (72.0 mmol) of the compound (2b) obtained above (step 2), 2.86 g (119.2 mmol) of sodium hydride and 800 ml of toluene were charged, followed by stirring at 55°C for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. Next, 34.8 g (121.5 mmol) of 1,2-isopropylidenedioxy-3-tosyloxyp propane were added to the resultant mixture, followed by stirring at 100°C for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was added under ice cooling with 20 ml of 2-propanol to inactivate unreacted sodium hydride and was then concentrated under heat and reduced pressure. The residue so obtained was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 51.0 g of a 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16b) were obtained (yield: 96%) (step 11).



45 The followings are physical properties of the 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16b) so obtained.

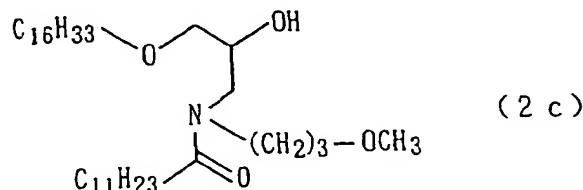
Colorless clear liquid.

1H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.20-1.90(m,62H), 2.36(t,J=7.0Hz,2H), 3.30-4.25(m,19H).

50 Into a 2-liter four-necked flask fitted with a stirrer and a nitrogen inlet tube, 51.0 g (68.9 mmol) of the compound (16b) obtained above (step 11), 0.50 g (2.63 mmol) of tosyl acid monohydrate and 500 ml of methanol were charged, followed by stirring at room temperature for 12 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was concentrated under heat and reduced pressure and the residue so obtained was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column, whereby 41.0 g of a target amide derivative (1b) was obtained (yield: 85%) (step 10).

## Preparation Example 4

An amide derivative (2c) was obtained by conducting reactions as in step 1 and step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, methyl dodecanoate was used instead of methyl tetradecanoate (steps 5 1 and 2).



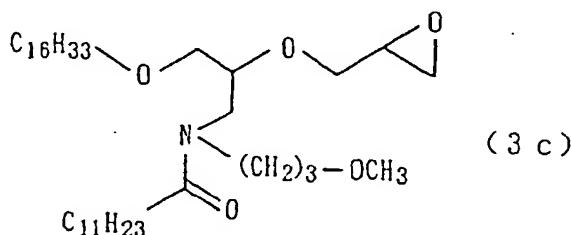
The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2c) so obtained.

20 Colorless clear liquid.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3435, 2930, 2855, 1620, 1470, 1220, 1110, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.20-1.90(m, 49H), 2.36(t,  $J=7.6\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 3.25-3.52(m, 10H), 3.33(s, 3H), 3.88-3.95(m, 1H).

An amide derivative (3c) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that 25 in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2c) obtained above (step 2) was used in lieu of the compound (2a) (step 5).



40 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3c) so obtained.

Pale yellow liquid.

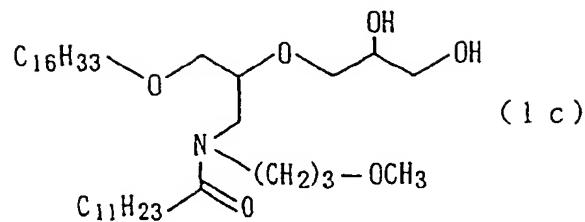
IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2940, 2875, 1750, 1650, 1470, 1380, 1210, 1120, 910, 845.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.45(m, 42H), 1.45-1.75(m, 4H), 1.75-1.90(m, 2H), 2.25-2.50(m, 2H), 2.50-2.68(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.00-3.18(m, 1H), 3.18-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

A target amide derivative (1c) was obtained by conducting reactions as in step 7 and step 8 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 7 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3c) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (steps 7 and 8).

50

55



10

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1c) so obtained.

Colorless clear liquid.

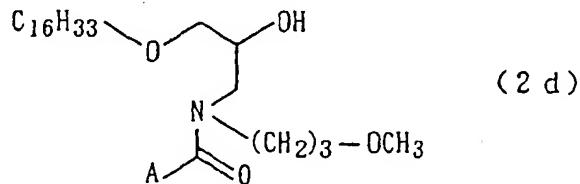
15 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3430, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1380, 1260, 1210, 1115, 1080, 795, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.7\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.45(m, 42H), 1.45-1.97(m, 8H), 2.25-2.45(m, 2H), 3.15-3.92(m, 16H), 3.33(s, 3H).

Preparation Example 5

20

An amide derivative (2d) was obtained by conducting reactions as in step 1 and step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the methyl ester of "Lunac P-70" (trade name for a 3:70:27 mixture by weight ratio of tetradecanoic acid, hexadecanoic acid and octadecanoic acid; product of Kao Corporation), said methyl ester having been prepared by reacting "Lunac P-70" with methanol in the presence of sulfuric acid as a catalyst under 25 heat and reflux, was used in place of methyl tetradecanoate (steps 1 and 2).



35

wherein A represents a mixture of  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27}$ ,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}$  and  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}$ .

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2d) so obtained.

White solid.

40

Melting point: 50°C.

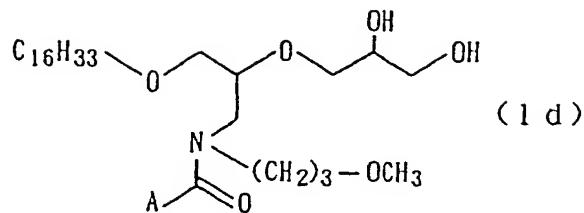
IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3430, 2930, 2860, 1620, 1470, 1205, 1110, 950, 720.

45

A target amide derivative (1d) was obtained by conducting reactions as in step 11 and step 10 of Preparation Example 3 except that in step 11 of Preparation Example 3, the reaction was conducted using the compound (2d), which had been obtained above (step 2), instead of the compound (2b) and in the next step 10, the reaction was conducted without purification of the thus-obtained 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16d) (steps 11 and 10).

50

55



wherein A represents a mixture of  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{27}$ ,  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}$  and  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}$ .

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1d) so obtained.

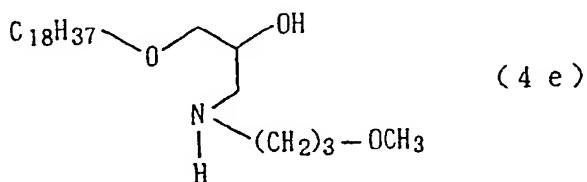
15 White solid.

Melting point: 32°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1380, 1210, 1120, 1080, 720.

20 Preparation Example 6

25 An amino alcohol derivative (4e) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 1 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 1 of Preparation Example 1, octadecyl glycidyl ether was used instead of hexadecyl glycidyl ether (step 1).



35 The followings are physical properties of the amino alcohol derivative (4e) so obtained.

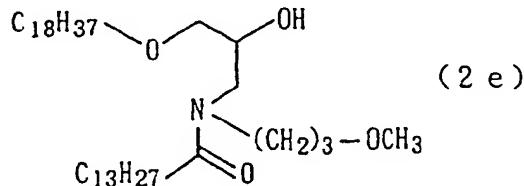
White solid.

Melting point: 57-58°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3340, 2930, 2855, 1470, 1120, 960, 900, 840, 720.

40  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,J=6.3Hz,3H), 1.25-1.45(m,30H), 1.45-1.85(m,6H), 2.55-2.75(m,4H), 3.32(s,3H), 3.35-3.50(m,6H), 3.77-3.89(m,1H).

45 An amide derivative (2e) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (4e) obtained above (step 1) was used in lieu of the compound (4a) (step 2).



55

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2e) so obtained.

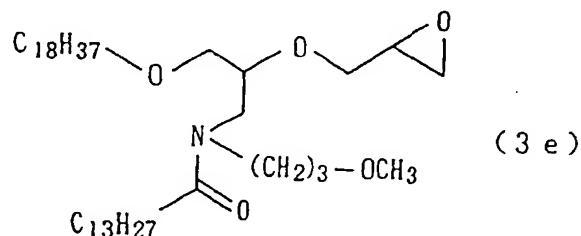
White solid.

Melting point: 49°C

5 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3440, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1625, 1470, 1225, 1210, 1110, 950, 720.

10  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,  $J=6.3\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.95(m, 57H), 2.36(t,  $J=7.5\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 3.30-3.55(m, 10H), 3.33(s, 3H), 3.85-3.95(m, 1H).

15 An amide derivative (3e) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2e) obtained above (step 2) was used instead of the compound (2a) (step 5).



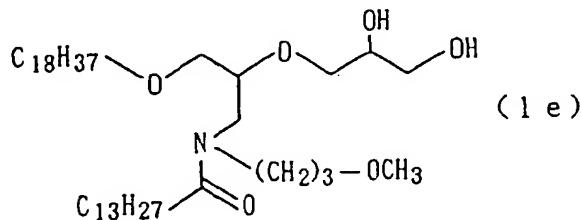
The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3e) so obtained.

Colorless clear liquid.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2860, 1650, 1425, 1380, 1260, 1210, 1120, 910, 720.

30  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,  $J=6.0\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.10-1.45(m, 50H), 1.45-1.90(m, 6H), 2.25-2.50(m, 2H), 2.50-2.68(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.01-3.20(m, 1H), 3.20-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

35 A target amide derivative (1e) was obtained by conducting reactions as in steps 7 and 8 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 7 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3e) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (steps 7 and 8).



The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1e) so obtained.

50 White solid.

Melting point: 23°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3425, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1380, 1220, 1210, 1120, 720.

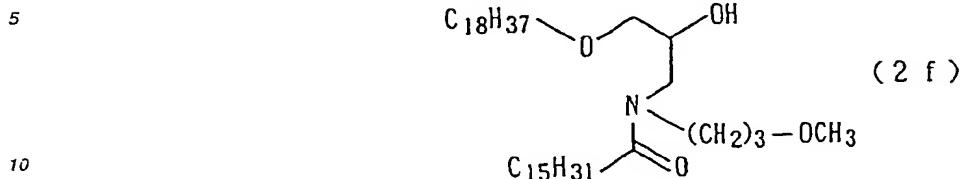
55  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,  $J=6.7\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.17-1.45(m, 49H), 1.45-1.92(m, 8H), 2.22-2.45(m, 2H), 3.20-3.90(m, 17H), 3.33(s, 3H).

#### Preparation Example 7

An amide derivative (2f) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that

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in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (4e) obtained in step 1 of Preparation Example 6 was used instead of the compound (4a) and methyl hexadecanoate was employed in place of methyl tetradecanoate (steps 1 and 2).



15 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2f) so obtained.

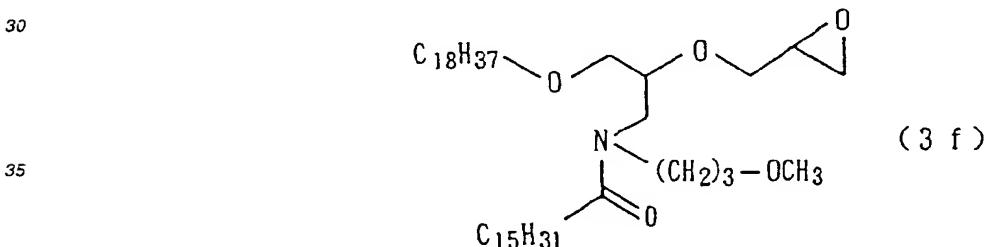
White solid.

20 Melting point: 54-55°C

25 IR( $\nu_{\text{neal}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3430, 2930, 2855, 1620, 1470, 1220, 1205, 1110, 950, 885, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.25-1.95(m, 61H), 2.36(t,  $J=7.6\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 3.29-3.52(m, 10H), 3.33(s, 3H), 3.88-3.95(m, 1H).

25 An amide derivative (3f) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2f) was used instead of the compound (2a) (step 5).



40 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3f) so obtained.

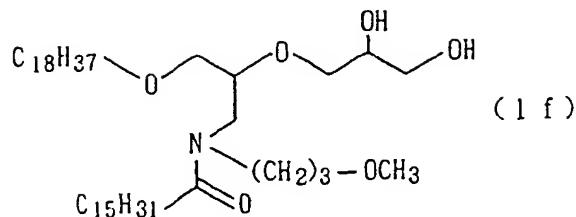
White solid.

45 Melting point: 45-47°C

45 IR( $\nu_{\text{neal}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2860, 1650, 1470, 1425, 1380, 1210, 1120, 910, 845, 755, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.7\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.45(m, 54H), 1.45-1.73(m, 4H), 1.73-1.90(m, 2H), 2.25-2.48(m, 2H), 2.50-2.68(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.00-3.18(m, 1H), 3.18-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

50 A target amide derivative (1f) was obtained by conducting reactions as in steps 7 and 8 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 7 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3f) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (steps 7 and 8).



10

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1f) so obtained.

15 White solid.

Melting point: 35°C

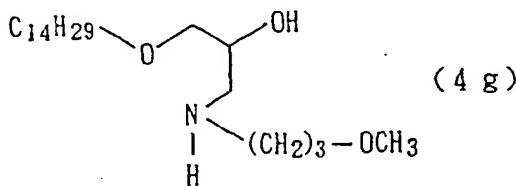
IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1305, 1210, 1120, 1080. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.45(m, 54H), 1.45-1.95(m, 7H), 2.25-2.55(m, 3H), 3.20-3.95(m, 16H), 3.33(s, 3H).

20

## Preparation Example 8

An amino alcohol derivative (4g) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 1 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 1 of Preparation Example 1, tetradecyl glycidyl ether was employed in lieu of hexadecyl glycidyl ether (step 1).

30



35

The followings are physical properties of the amino alcohol derivative (4g) so obtained.

40 White solid.

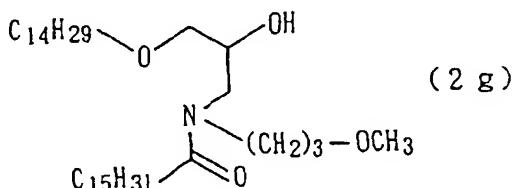
Melting point: 47°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3340, 2930, 2855, 1470, 1310, 1120, 1065, 995, 900, 720. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(t,  $J=6.3\text{Hz}$ , 3H), 1.25-1.45(m, 26H), 1.45-1.85(m, 6H), 2.57-2.75(m, 4H), 3.32(s, 3H), 3.38-3.48(m, 6H), 3.75-3.88(m, 1H).

45

An amide derivative (2g) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (4g) obtained above (step 1) was used instead of the compound (4a) and methyl hexadecanoate was used in place of methyl tetradecanoate (step 2).

50



55

The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2g) so obtained.

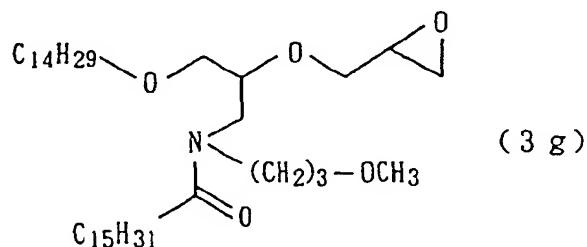
White solid.

5 Melting point: 47°C

IR( $\nu$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3440, 2930, 2855, 1620, 1470, 1205, 1110, 950, 720.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ): 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.26-1.89(m,52H), 2.36(t,J=7.6Hz,2H), 3.29-3.52(m,11H), 3.33(s,3H), 3.88-3.95(m,1H).

An amide derivative (3g) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2g) obtained above (step 2) was used instead of the compound (2a) (step 5).



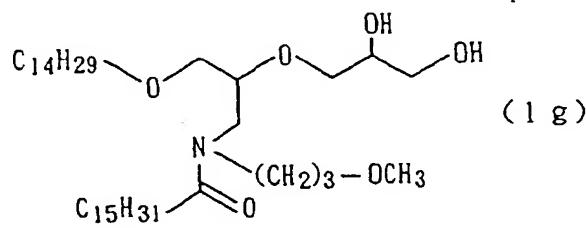
The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3g) so obtained.

Colorless clear liquid.

30 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2860, 1650, 1470, 1425, 1380, 1210, 1120, 910, 845, 755, 720.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t, J=6.7Hz, 6H), 1.15-1.45(m, 46H), 1.45-1.73(m, 4H), 1.73-1.90(m, 2H), 2.25-2.50(m, 2H), 2.50-2.68(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.00-3.18(m, 1H), 3.18-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

35 A target amide derivative (1g) was obtained by conducting reactions as in steps 7 and 8 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 7 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3g) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (steps 7 and 8).



The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1g) so obtained.

50

White solid.

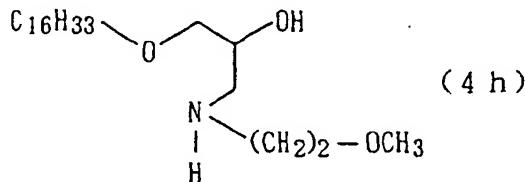
Melting point: 27°C.

55 IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1650, 1630, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1305, 1210, 1120, 1080, 720.  
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br t, $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ ,6H), 1.15-1.45(m,45H), 1.45-1.93(m,7H), 2.20-2.60(m,3H), 3.20-3.90(m,17H), 3.33(s,3H)

## Preparation Example 9

An amino alcohol derivative (4h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 1 of Preparation Example 1 except in step 1 of Preparation Example 1, 2-methoxyethylamine was used instead of 3-methoxypropylamine (step 1).

5



The followings are physical properties of the amino alcohol derivative (4h) so obtained.

White solid.

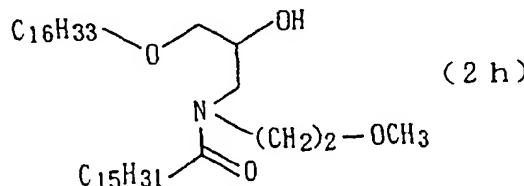
20 Melting point: 54-55°C.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3430, 2920, 2855, 1470, 1120, 1065, 900, 720.

25  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(t,  $J=6.3\text{Hz}$ , 3H), 1.25-1.70(m, 30H), 2.57-2.76(m, 4H), 3.32(s, 3H), 3.38-3.48(m, 6H), 3.77-3.89(m, 1H).

An amide derivative (2h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (4h) obtained above (step 1) was used instead of the compound (4a) and methyl hexadecanoate was used in place of methyl tetradecanoate (step 2).

30



40 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2h) so obtained.

White solid.

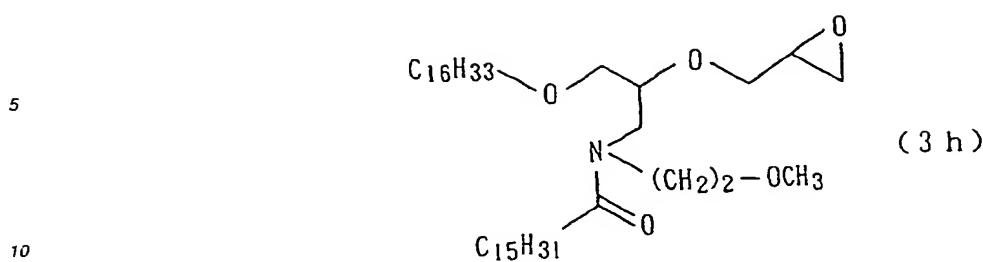
45 Melting point: 51-52°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3420, 2920, 2855, 1620, 1470, 1110, 720.

50  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.87(t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}$ , 6H), 1.15-1.70(m, 55H), 2.25-2.50(m, 2H), 3.20-4.00(m, 11H), 3.34(s, 3H).

An amide derivative (3h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2h) obtained above (step 2) was used instead of the compound (2a) (step 5).

55



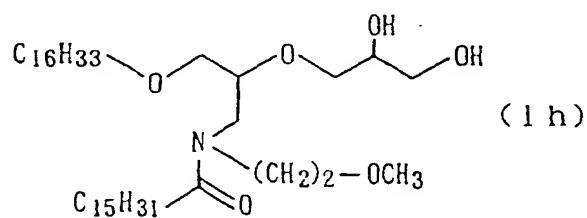
The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3h) so obtained.

Colorless clear liquid.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2855, 1650, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1310, 1250, 1190, 1120, 910, 850, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(br,  $t, J=6.4\text{Hz}, 6\text{H}$ ), 1.13-1.45(m, 50H), 1.45-1.70(m, 4H), 2.30-2.50(m, 2H), 2.50-2.70(m, 1H), 2.70-2.85(m, 1H), 3.00-3.20(m, 1H), 3.20-4.00(m, 13H), 3.32(s, 3H).

A target amide derivative (1h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 6 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 6 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3h) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (step 6).



The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1h) so obtained.

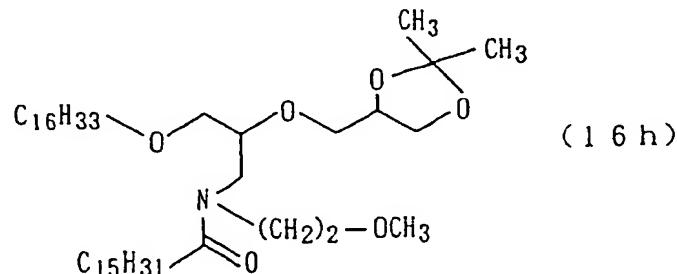
White solid.

Melting point: 31-32°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3450, 2930, 2860, 1630, 1470, 1380, 1300, 1190, 1160, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ,  $\delta$ ): 0.88(t,  $J=6.4\text{Hz}, 6\text{H}$ ), 1.15-1.75(m, 54H), 2.20-2.45(m, 3H), 3.20-3.90(m, 17H), 3.33(s, 3H).

A 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 11 of Preparation Example 3 except that in step 11 of Preparation Example 3, the compound (2h) obtained above (step 2) was used instead of the compound (2b) (step 11).



The followings are physical properties of the 1,3-dioxolane-amide derivative (16h) so obtained.

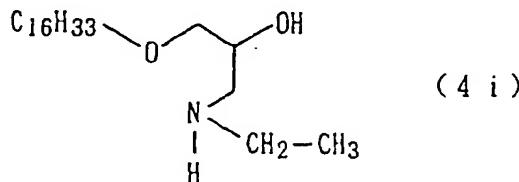
Colorless clear liquid.

5  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.15-1.70(m,54H), 1.34(s,3H), 1.40(s,3H), 2.36(t,J=7.0Hz,2H), 3.25-4.30(m,19H).

A target amide derivative (1h) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 11 of Preparation Example 3 except that in step 10 of Preparation Example 3, the compound (16h) obtained above (step 11) was used instead of the compound (16b) (step 10).

#### Preparation Example 10

An amino alcohol derivative (4i) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 1 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 1 of Preparation Example 1, ethylamine was used instead of 3-methoxypropylamine (step 1).



25

The followings are physical properties of the amino alcohol derivative (4i) so obtained.

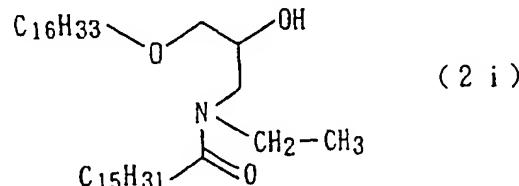
White solid.

30 Melting point: 60-61°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}, \text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3400, 2930, 2855, 1470, 1310, 1110, 955, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(t,J=6.4Hz,3H), 1.11(t,J=7.2Hz,3H), 1.15-1.70(m,30H), 2.55-2.80(m,4H), 3.35-3.53(m,4H), 3.79-3.93(m,1H).

35 An amide derivative (2i) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 2 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 2 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (4i) obtained above (step 1) was used instead of the compound (4a) and methyl hexadecanoate was used in place of methyl tetradecanoate (step 2).



45

50 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (2i) so obtained.

White solid.

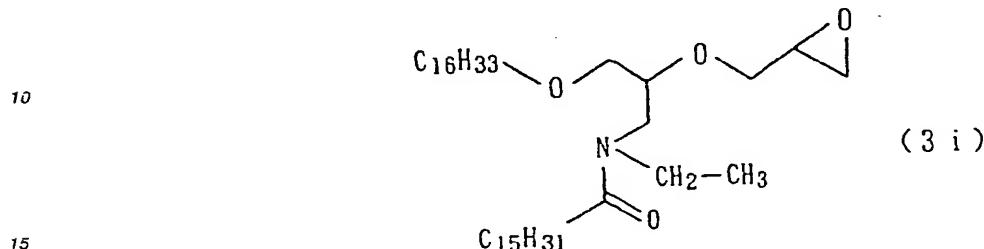
55 Melting point: 56°C

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}, \text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3410, 2930, 2860, 1625, 1470, 1380, 1305, 1245, 1210, 1110, 950, 855, 720.

$^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.15-1.75(m,57H), 2.34(t,J=7.6Hz,2H), 3.30-3.55(m,9H), 3.85-

4.00(m,1H).

An amide derivative (3i) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 5 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 5 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (2i) obtained above (step 2) was used instead of the compound (2a) (step 5).



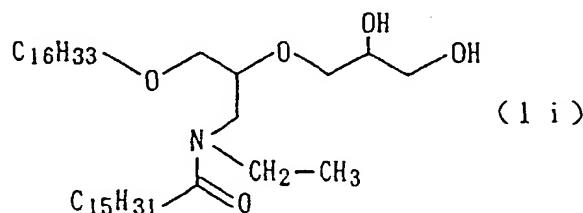
20 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (3i) so obtained.

25 Colorless clear liquid.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2930, 2855, 1650, 1470, 1425, 1380, 1210, 1120, 905, 840, 720.

25  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.10-1.75(m,57H), 2.25-2.50(m,2H), 2.50-2.70(m,1H), 2.70-2.85(m,1H), 3.00-4.00(m,12H).

30 A target amide derivative (1i) was obtained by conducting a reaction as in step 6 of Preparation Example 1 except that in step 6 of Preparation Example 1, the compound (3i) obtained above (step 5) was used instead of the compound (3a) (step 6).



45 The followings are physical properties of the amide derivative (1i) so obtained.

45 White solid.

50 Melting point: 35-36°C.

IR( $\nu_{\text{neat}}$ ,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 3445, 2930, 2860, 1630, 1470, 1420, 1380, 1305, 1210, 1120, 720.

55  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3, \delta)$ : 0.88(br t,J=6.4Hz,6H), 1.13-1.75(m,57H), 2.31(t,J=7.5Hz,2H), 3.20-3.90(m,16H).

### Example 1

55 Cosmetic emulsions were prepared according to Tables 1-5 and stability and skin-roughness lessening effects were evaluated. The results are shown in Tables 1-5.

Incidentally, the melting point as shown in Tables was measured by charging about 1 mg of a sample in the cell of a differential scanning calorimeter (DSC; 5  $\mu\text{l}$ ; product of Seiko Electron Industry) and heating it at the scanning temperature of 100 to 200°C and a heating rate of 2°C/min. The extrapolation melt starting point according to JIS-K-7121-

1987-9-9.1(2) was indicated as the melting point.

(Preparation Process)

5 The components 1 to 21 were heated and dissolved, followed by the dropwise addition of the components 22 to 29 heated to the same temperature. The reaction mixture was cooled, whereby each cosmetic emulsion was obtained.

(Evaluation method)

10 (1) Stability

The state of each of the cosmetic emulsions stored at 40°C and humidity of 75% for one week was visually observed. Compared with the composition emulsion immediately after preparation, that showing no change in appearance and properties was judged good, while that showing an apparent change was judged as poor.

15 (2) Skin roughness lessening effects

Ten female volunteers of ages ranging from 20 to 50 with skin roughness at their cheeks in winter were chosen as subjects. Different cosmetic emulsions were coated on the left and right cheeks of each subject for 2 weeks. On the following day after the completion of the coating for 2 weeks, skin conductance was measured. Described specifically, after washing the face with warm water of 37°C, each subject quietly stayed for 20 minutes in a room controlled at a temperature of 20°C and a humidity of 40%. The water content of her stratum corneum was measured by a skin conductance meter (product of IBS Corp.). A conductance value less than 20 indicates skin roughness so that the effects of the emulsion were insufficient, while the effects were rated high at a conductance value of at least 20.

25

Table 1

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		1	2	3	4	5
30	1 Polyoxyethylene isostearyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB10)					
	2 Polyoxyethylene hexyldecyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB11)					
35	3 Polyoxyethylene octyldecyl ether (5E.O.) (HLB 6)					
	4 Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (5E.O.) (HLB 3)	2	2	2	2	2
40	5 Triisostearic acid polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (15E.O.) (HLB3)					
	6 Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (3E.O.) (HLB5)					
45	7 Amide derivative (1a) (m.p. 25°C)	2				
	8 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 33°C)		2			
	9 Amide derivative (1c) (m.p. 25°C)			2		
50	10 Amide derivative (1d) (m.p. 32°C)				2	
	11 Amide derivative (1e) (m.p. 23°C)					2
	12 Amide derivative (1f) (m.p. 35°C)					
	13 Amide derivative (1g) (m.p. 27°C)					
	14 Amide derivative (1h) (m.p. 31°C)					
55	15 Amide derivative (1i) (m.p. 35°C)					
	16 Natural ceramide (m.p. 105°C)					

Table 1 (continued)

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		1	2	3	4	5
5	17 Stearic acid amide (m.p. 100°C)					
10	18 Isotridecyl isononanoate	10	10	10	10	10
15	19 Diglyceryl monoisostearate monomyristate					
20	20 Stearic acid					
25	21 Stearyl alcohol					
30	22 Citric acid					
35	23 Sodium citrate					
40	24 Succinic acid					
45	25 Sodium monohydrogenphosphate					
50	26 86% glycerin	30	30	30	30	30
55	27 1,3-Butylene glycol	5	5	5	5	5
60	28 Ethanol					
65	29 Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
70	Properties	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream
75	Stability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
80	Skin roughness lessening effects	High	High	High	High	High

Table 2

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		6	7	8	9	10
35	1 Polyoxyethylene isostearyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB10)					
40	2 Polyoxyethylene hexyldecyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB11)					
45	3 Polyoxyethylene octylidodecyl ether (5E.O.) (HLB 6)					
50	4 Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (5E.O.) (HLB 3)	2	2	2	2	
55	5 Triisostearic acid polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (15E.O.) (HLB3)					1
60	6 Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (3E.O.) (HLB5)					1
65	7 Amide derivative (1a) (m.p. 25°C)					5
70	8 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 33°C)					
75	9 Amide derivative (1c) (m.p. 25°C)					
80	10 Amide derivative (1d) (m.p. 32°C)					
85	11 Amide derivative (1e) (m.p. 23°C)					
90	12 Amide derivative (1f) (m.p. 35°C)	2				

Table 2 (continued)

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		6	7	8	9	10
5	13 Amide derivative (1g) (m.p. 27°C)		2			
	14 Amide derivative (1h) (m.p. 31°C)			2		
	15 Amide derivative (1i) (m.p. 35°C)				2	
10	16 Natural ceramide (m.p. 105°C)					
	17 Stearic acid amide (m.p. 100°C)					
	18 Isotridecyl isononanoate	10	10	10	10	10
15	19 Diglyceryl monoisostearate monomyristate					
	20 Stearic acid					
	21 Stearyl alcohol					
20	22 Citric acid					
	23 Sodium citrate					
	24 Succinic acid					
	25 Sodium monohydrogenphosphate					
25	26 86% glycerin	30	30	30	30	30
	27 1,3-Butylene glycol	5	5	5	5	5
	28 Ethanol					
	29 Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
30	Properties	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream
	Stability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Skin roughness lessening effects	High	High	High	High	High

35

Table 3

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		11	12	13	14	15
40	1 Polyoxyethylene isostearyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB10)					
	2 Polyoxyethylene hexyldecyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB11)					
45	3 Polyoxyethylene octyldecyl ether (5E.O.) (HLB 6)		3			
	4 Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (5E.O.) (HLB 3)	3		3		1
50	5 Triisostearic acid polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (15E.O.) (HLB3)				2	1
	6 Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (3E.O.) (HLB5)					1
55	7 Amide derivative (1a) (m.p. 25°C)					
	8 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 33°C)	5				
	9 Amide derivative (1c) (m.p. 25°C)		5			

Table 3 (continued)

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product				
		11	12	13	14	15
5	10 Amide derivative (1d) (m.p. 32°C)			5		
10	11 Amide derivative (1e) (m.p. 23°C)				5	
15	12 Amide derivative (1f) (m.p. 35°C)					5
20	13 Amide derivative (1g) (m.p. 27°C)					
25	14 Amide derivative (1h) (m.p. 31°C)					
30	15 Amide derivative (1i) (m.p. 35°C)					
35	16 Natural ceramide (m.p. 105°C)					
40	17 Stearic acid amide (m.p. 100°C)					
45	18 Istridecyl isononanoate	1		1	1	5
50	19 Diglyceryl nonoisostearate monomyristate		1			
55	20 Stearic acid					2
60	21 Stearyl alcohol					2
65	22 Citric acid			0.5		0.2
70	23 Sodium citrate			0.5		0.2
75	24 Succinic acid				0.5	0.2
80	25 Sodium monohydrogenphosphate				1	0.5
85	26 86% glycerin	5	10	10	20	10
90	27 1,3-Butylene glycol	20	30	5	2	3
95	28 Ethanol			5	2	3
100	29 Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
105	Properties	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream
110	Stability	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
115	Skin roughness lessening effects	High	High	High	High	High

Table 4

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product	Comparative product			
			16	1	2	3
45	1 Polyoxyethylene isostearyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB10)					
50	2 Polyoxyethylene hexyldecyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB11)					3
55	3 Polyoxyethylene octyldodecyl ether (5E.O.) (HLB 6)			3		
60	4 Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (5E.O.) (HLB 3)				1	
65	5 Triisostearic acid polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (15E.O.) (HLB3)	1	2		1	

Table 4 (continued)

	Component (wt.%)	Invention product	Comparative product				
			16	1	2	3	4
5	6 Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (3E.O.) (HLB5)					1	
10	7 Amide derivative (1a) (m.p. 25°C)	1					
15	8 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 33°C)						
20	9 Amide derivative (1c) (m.p. 25°C)						
25	10 Amide derivative (1d) (m.p. 32°C)						
30	11 Amide derivative (1e) (m.p. 23°C)						
35	12 Amide derivative (1f) (m.p. 35°C)						
40	13 Amide derivative (1g) (m.p. 27°C)	5					
45	14 Amide derivative (1h) (m.p. 31°C)						
	15 Amide derivative (1i) (m.p. 35°C)						
	16 Natural ceramide (m.p. 105°C)					5	5
	17 Stearic acid amide (m.p. 100°C)		5	5			
	18 Isotridecyl isononanoate		5	5	5	5	
	19 Diglyceryl monoisostearate and mono-myristate	2		1			
	20 Stearic acid	0.5					2
	21 Stearyl alcohol	0.5					2
	22 Citric acid	0.1					0.5
	23 Sodium citrate	0.1					0.5
	24 Succinic acid	0.1	0.5				
	25 Sodium monohydrogenphosphate	0.1	1				
	26 86% glycerin	5	20	10	5	10	
	27 1,3-Butylene glycol	1	2	30	10	5	
	28 Ethanol	1	2				5
	29 Water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	
	Properties	Emulsion	Cream	Cream	Cream	Cream	
	Stability	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	
	Skin roughness lessening effects	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	

Table 5

	Component (wt.%)	Comparative product	
		5	6
55	1 Polyoxyethylene isostearyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB10)	1	
	2 Polyoxyethylene hexyldecyl ether (10E.O.) (HLB11)		
	3 Polyoxyethylene octyldecyl ether (5E.O.) (HLB 6)		

Table 5 (continued)

	Component (wt.%)	Comparative product	
		5	6
5	4 Polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (5E.O.) (HLB 3)		
10	5 Triisostearic acid polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil (15E.O.) (HLB3)		
15	6 Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether (3E.O.) (HLB5)		
20	7 Amide derivative (1a) (m.p. 25°C)		5
25	8 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 33°C)		
30	9 Amide derivative (1b) (m.p. 25°C)		
35	10 Amide derivative (1c) (m.p. 32°C)		
40	11 Amide derivative (1e) (m.p. 23°C)		
45	12 Amide derivative (1f) (m.p. 35°C)		
	13 Amide derivative (1g) (m.p. 27°C)	5	
	14 Amide derivative (1h) (m.p. 31°C)		
	15 Amide derivative (1i) (m.p. 35°C)		
	16 Natural ceramide (m.p. 105°C)		
	17 Stearic acid amide (m.p. 100°C)		
	18 Isotridecyl isononanoate		
	19 Diglyceryl monoisostearate monomyristate	2	
	20 Stearic acid	0.5	
	21 Stearyl alcohol	0.5	
	22 Citric acid	0.1	
	23 Sodium citrate	0.1	
	24 Succinic acid	0.1	
	25 Sodium monohydrogenphosphate	0.1	
	26 86% glycerin	5	
	27 1,3-Butylene glycol	1	
	28 Ethanol	1	
	29 Water	Balance	Balance
	Properties	Emulsion	Separated
	Stability	Poor	Poor
	Skin roughness lessening effects	Low	Low

As is apparent from the results shown in Tables 1-5, each of the cosmetic emulsions according to the present invention had stability and skin-roughness lessening effects.

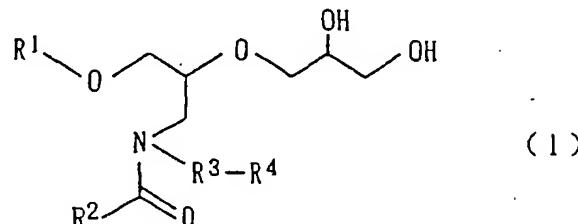
## Claims

1. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion comprising the following components (A) and (B):
  - (A) an amide compound having a melting point of 0 to 50°C, and
  - (B) a nonionic surfactant having an HLB smaller than 8.
2. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to claim 1, wherein the component (A) is an N-substituted amide

compound having at least 30 carbon atoms in total.

3. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the component (A) is selected from amide derivatives represented by the following formulas (1) to (3):

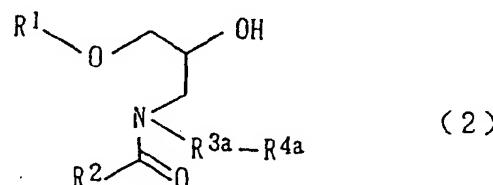
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wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are the same or different and each independently represents a C<sub>1-40</sub> hydrocarbon group which may be hydroxylated, R<sup>3</sup> represents a linear or branched C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylene group or a single bond, and R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C<sub>1-12</sub> alkoxy group or a 2,3-dihydroxypropoxy group, with the proviso that when R<sup>3</sup> represents a single bond, R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen atom.

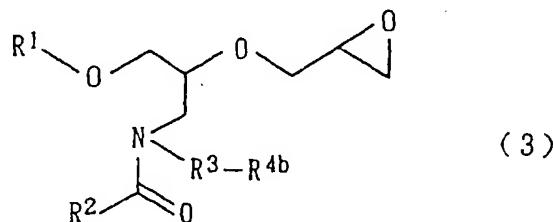
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wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have the same meanings as defined above, R<sup>3a</sup> represents a linear or branched C<sub>3-6</sub> alkylene group, and R<sup>4a</sup> represents a linear or branched C<sub>1-12</sub> alkoxy group,

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wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> have the same meanings as defined above, and R<sup>4b</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C<sub>1-12</sub> alkoxy group or a 2,3-epoxypropoxy group, with the proviso that when R<sup>3</sup> represents a single bond, R<sup>4</sup> is a hydrogen atom.

50

4. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the component (A) is an amide compound capable of retaining bound water in an amount of 1 wt.% or greater.

5. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 4, which comprises the component (A) in an amount of 0.02 to 20 wt.%.

6. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the component (B) comprises at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oil derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene glycerin fatty acid esters, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ethers, polyglycerin alkyl ethers, polyglycerin fatty acid esters and sucrose fatty acid esters.

55

7. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the component (B) is at least one surfactant selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oils, polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters.
- 5 8. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the component (A) to (B) falls within a range of from 1:0.1 to 1:10.
- 10 9. A water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion according to any one of claims 1 to 8, which comprises the component (A) in an amount of 0.02 to 20 wt.%, the component (B) in an amount of 0.0002 to 10 wt.% and an oil component in an amount of 0 to 70 wt.%.

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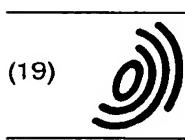
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(54) Water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion containing amide derivatives

(57) Described is a water-in-oil type cosmetic emulsion comprising (A) an amide compound having a melting point of 0 to 50°C and (B) a nonionic surfactant having an HLB smaller than 8. The cosmetic composition according to the present invention has excellent stability, can enhance the water-retaining ability of the stratum corneum and has excellent skin-roughness lessening effects.

EP 0 842 655 A3



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 97 11 8166

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)										
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim											
P, X	WO 96 37462 A (KAO CORP :MURAYAMA KOICHI (JP); HOSHINO MASAHIRO (JP); KUSUOKU HIR) 28 November 1996 * page 30, paragraph 3 - page 31, paragraph 2; claims 1-13; examples 14,17 * ---	1-9	A61K7/48 A61K7/50										
X	WO 94 23694 A (UNILEVER PLC :UNILEVER NV (NL)) 27 October 1994 * page 16, line 34 - page 18, line 2 * * claims 1-12 * ---	1,2,4-9											
A	EP 0 487 958 A (KAO CORP) 3 June 1992 * claims 1-16 * ---												
A	EP 0 691 327 A (KAO CORP) 10 January 1996 * page 29, line 24 - line 28; claim 1 * ---												
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 095, no. 003, 28 April 1995 & JP 06 345633 A (KAO CORP). 20 December 1994 * abstract * -----		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A61K										
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>9 November 1998</td> <td>Stienon, P</td> </tr> </table>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	9 November 1998	Stienon, P				
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<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">X : particularly relevant if taken alone</td> <td style="width: 33%;">T : theory or principle underlying the invention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category</td> <td>E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A : technological background</td> <td>D : document cited in the application</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O : non-written disclosure</td> <td>L : document cited for other reasons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P : intermediate document</td> <td>&amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</td> </tr> </table>				X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention	Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date	A : technological background	D : document cited in the application	O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons	P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document
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